BRANCH OF THE ...AL ASIATIC SOCIE...

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,231—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Sept
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B.L ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 160, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	15th Nov. 90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
15th September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	C. H. Hillcoat	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "KILWA," Captain , which LEFT ZANZIBAR, on the 12th instant, will arrive here after calling at Cutch Mandvi and will sail soon for Zanzibar direct.

Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agents.
23, Bazar Gate Street, 13th September, 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

OR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st SEPTEMBER, after arrival of in-coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 17th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, per pot, Rs. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, per box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

—"WHOSE VERY SOUL IS MADE OF FLOWERET'S BREATHS."—

GYMKHANA BOUQUET. KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

This rare Essence owes its wonderful strength and delicacy to the distillation of the richest perfume yielding flowers, brought from the most favoured parts of the world.

It is a lasting and refreshing Perfume, peculiarly suitable for the Ball-Room, Carriage, or

GYMKHANA.

The blending is perfect, and its great age wonderfully develops its rare

BOUQUET.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 Per Case Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTY IN TOOTH BRUSHES.

THE IDEAL FELT TOOTH POLISHER.
Unsurpassable in its
EXCELLENT
QUALITIES.

A Perfect Boon for the preservation of the TEETH.

ELEGANCE and CLEANLINESS.

PRICES :

BONE Handle and Box of refill	Rs. 2
HORN „ „ „	„ 2
OXYDIZED SILVER Handle and Box of refill	„ 2
EXTRA FELTS, per box of 12	As. 12

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

		Rs.	as.
Swiss Milk, Mickmaid Brand	per tin	0	6
„ „ „	per doz	4	4
Unsweetened Cream Milk	per tin	0	8
Bath Oliver Biscuits	small tin	1	0
„ „ „	large tin	1	12
Oatmeal Finest Scotch,	per 2lb. tin	0	9
Epps's Cocoa... „	per tin	0	15
Cadbury's Essence of	per tin	1	2
Cocaotina Schweitzer	small tin	0	12
„ „	large tin	1	8
Dandelion Coffee	per tin	1	4
French Coffee,	per tin	1	0
Coffee Roasted and ground in London	per tin	1	3

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
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PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
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MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

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NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES, &c.

A CHOICE selection the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, or Pin, Rs. 1-12 each.

THE FOUR—IN—HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black, Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury ; London.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES. PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
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SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies" and has an enormous Sale.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
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PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all informations please address to J. Suel, Aden, or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne,	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
EDEN HALL	..R.N Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept. 1890.

THIS steamer has good accomodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by the undersigned to P. S. POCHAJEE, TO SIGN his Firm PER PROCURATION, was revoked and cancelled on the 15th August last. P. S. POCHAJEE having ceased to be in his service from that date.

JOSEPH SOARES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

WARRANTED 18 CARAT GOLD.

GUARANTEED LONDON-MADE.

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS.

[The Oldest and Only House in Bombay for the above well-known Watches.]

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business.

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the Year ending 30th June, 1890, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd until the 30th September, 1890, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1890, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To consider the desirability of altering para. 17 of the Articles of Association i. e., to reduce the transfer fee from Rs. 2 to Rupee one per share.
2. To consider whether para. 35 of the Articles of Association should be altered as follow :—

"The Directors may, wherever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ten Shareholders holding not less than ¼ of the shares convene an Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Board of Directors.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 16th September, 1890, FOR SALE at Annas 10 per Shilling :—

FICTION.

	s.	d.
Albert : or, One Tine Link ; by Jennie Chappell..	2	6
Daughter's Sacrifice ; by F. C. Phillips	2	6
Gentleman who Vanished ; by Fergus Hume......	1	6
Hursleigh Dene ; by Mrs. O'Reilly	5	0
Jabez Easterbrook ; by Joseph Hocking	2	6
Johnny Ludlow ; by Mrs. Henry Wood, 4th series..........	3	6
Norrie Seton ; or, Driven to Sea ; by Mrs. George Cupples..........	2	6
Nigel Browning ; by Agnes Giberne	5	0
Sub Sole or Under the Sun Missionary Adventures in the Great Sahara ; by the Rev. Phillip Norton	3	6
Under the Punkha ; by Phil Robinson	2	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Letters from Hell, with a preface ; by George MacDonald, L.L.D	2	6
Origin of Evil and other Sermons ; by Alfred Williams Momerie	5	0
TRAVEL.		
Twenty-one Days in India, being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B. ; by George Aberigh-Mackay ...	4	0

UNUSED BOOKS AT 8 ANNAS PER SHILLING

	s.	d.
Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble : by Sir Morell Mackenzie	2	6
History of Infant Baptism ; by W. Wall, Vicar of Shoroham, in Kent	1	0
Jonathan and his Continent ; by Max O'Rell......	3	0
Life of Robert Burns : by John Stuart Blackie ...	1	0
Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti ; by Joseph Knight	1	0
Life of Robert Browning : by Wm. Sharp.........	1	0
Life of Thomas Carlyle : by Richard Garnett, L.L.D.	1	0
Life of Tobias George Smollett : by David Hannay	1	0
Life and Opinions of the Right Hon. John Bright ; by Francis Watt	6	0
London of To-day ; by Chas. Eyre Pascoe	3	0
Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome ; by Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A..........	4	0
Science applied to Work : by John A. Bower ...	1	0
Tales from "Blackwood" Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, each	1	0
Temperance Reader ; by Rev. J. Dennis Hoid, M.A.	1	6
Three Midshipmen ; by the late W. H. G. Kingston	0	6
Two Women or One ? by Henry Harland	1	0

SECOND-HAND BOOKS IN GOOD CONDITION AT ANNAS 6 PER SHILLING.

TWO SHILLING NOVELS.

Cousin Pons ; by Honare De Balzac.
Canon Lucifer ; by John Douglas Delille.
Double Cunning ; by G. Manville Fenn.
False (A) Start ; by Hawley Smart.
Fickle Heart ; by Fortune Da Boisgobey.
For Maimie's Sake by ; Grant Allen.
Game of Bluff ; by Henry Murray.
In the flower of Her Youth ; by Mabel Collins.
Kilmeny ; by William Black.
Love's Labour Won ; by James Grant.
ove's a Tyrant ; by Annie Thomas.
en of Bedlam ; by Captain Charles King.
Riding Hood ; by F. E. M. Notley.
e's Life ; by Wilkie Collins.
de Beranger ; by Jean Ingelow.
st Driven ; by Richard Dowling.
et Major ; by Thomas Hardy.
Reilly ; by William Carleton.
n's Face ; by Florence Warden.
Buccaneer ; by Percy B. St. John.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT.
LADIES INVITATION
BEFORE H. H. PRINCE OF PALITANA.
FENCING, POLO, AND RACING ON SKATES.
ADMISSION, Re. 1.
EUROPEAN BAND.

CHEAPEST HOUSE
IN INDIA
FOR
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
IS
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

1891.

LETTS'S DIARIES !
LETTS'S DIARIES ! !
LETTS'S DIARIES ! ! !
FOR 1891.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.

Register your Orders for our Complete Catalogue of Books, Stationery, Leather Goods, &c., &c., &c., &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUKUNDRAO GUNPATRAO KIBE, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.—Dated the 17th day of September, 1890.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, standing situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 670, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and containing by admeasurement 587 6 9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Sakharam Raghunath Joshi and Martand and Vishwanath Bapoo Joshi and now of Sheosamal Gangaram, on or towards the west by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Sakharam Bapoo Joshi and Martand and Vishwanath Bapoo Joshi and Moreshwar Janardan Joshi and now of Thakersey Gangaram, and on or towards the south by the property of Keshow and Pandurang Balibhudra, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

D. S. GARUD.
Purchaser's Attorney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., an instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, next to the Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, of best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte, by Schedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging-lamps, carpets, oil-paintings, &c., the property of Major A. P. NUTHALL, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues is published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HILL ROAD, AT BANDORA, AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 22,188 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered under survey No. 288, pot No. 1, survey No. 289, pot No. 1, and survey No. 280, together with the dwelling-house, 2 fresh water wells and cocoanut, palm, mangoe and other fruit trees, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, on the east side of Hill Road, and bounded on the east side by the properties of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, M. De Souza, and Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the west partly by the Hill Road, and partly by the properties of Haji Ebram Jetayker, Agakhan, Manockjee Eduljee Allbless, and Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, and partly by the said Hill Road, and on the south by the properties of M. De Souza, and De Lima.

The property will be sold free of all incumbrances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RUNGAREE MOHOLLA OR SYED ABDOOL RAHMAN STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Sidick Allana, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July 1889, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Rungaree Moholla or Syed Abdool Rahman Street, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, and now under Ward B No. 32, and Street Nos. 121 to 123, Abdool Rahman Street, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1419, new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, and new Survey No. 1984, admeasuring 116 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by halalcore passage, on the west by the aforesaid Rungaree Moholla, on the north by the house of Memon Gajee Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hajrabai, widow, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Ardeseer F. Unwalla, Solicitor for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TANK SCATLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

Lot 1.—About 10,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3 —Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY. WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Ditmar's Lamp Depot the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-platedware, bioculars telescopes mathematical,instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.

The sale will be held in the middle of October, of which due notice will be given.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th September, 1890.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 96, Gilder Street, Tardeo, opposite Jivraz Ballo S. and M. Company, Limited, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding up-country.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bags goat's hair Deolali Invoice 4 of 6-1-90.

1 double barrell 16 bore gun with loading implements, in case 1 field glass.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khoja Kurmaly Khakibhoy.

1 landau the property of other gentlemen.

1 chesnut Arab horse, 14, age 5 years, broken in saddle and harness.

1 second-strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab, very quiet, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under the order made in suit No. 160 of 1890, dated the 11th September, 1890, Messrs BENNET & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

Lot No. 1	containing	289	large and small pearls.
,, No. 2	,,	218	,, ,,
,, No. 3	,,	100	,, ,,
,, No. 4	,,	16	,, ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN 2ND DON TAD STREET, PERBHADAVIE ROAD AND NEW CAZEE STREET.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 86 of 1889, dated the 23rd June, 1889, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting in the eastern side of second Don Tad Street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 498, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the second Don Tad street aforesaid, on or towards the south and north by the property of the said late Moonshee Mahomed Ismail Oomday.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani is the fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 491. 493, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, or on or toward the west by the second Don Tad Street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the undivided property of the late Abdul Gunny Oomday, and or towards the south by house of one James Panjee.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land of which Memon Abdulla Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 487, 499, 501, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the west by the second Don Tad Street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Khumisa and on or towards the south by the undivided estate of the late Abdul Gunny Oomday.

LOT No. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as the Aru Oart, situate at Pharbadavie Road, near Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 35 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Oart of Bhut Gunputrao, on or towards the west by the Oart called "Nadu Oart." on or towards the north by the Oart of Augri Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

LOT No. 5.—On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situated outside the Fort, in New Cazee Street, assessed under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards west by the New Cazee Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Aga Cazee Manvalla, and on or towards the north by the Musjid Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors, or to the undersigned

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood (specially made to order) household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, solid silverware, a rosewood cottage piano in splendid order, magnificent large size English-made pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, very rich velvet and Persian carpets, electric table and hanging lamps, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, 14, 2, 6 years old, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, one strong mail phaeton, two handsome strong-built shigram, sets of English-made single and double harness. &c., the property of ELMAIL DADA SALA MOHMED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF THE ARYAN TRACT AND BOOK DEPOT'S PRINTING PRESS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee Ramchunder Govind Sanjgeri, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Babaji Gunput Pingly, the above press, situate at Kalbadevie Road, with cases of Marathi and English types of sorts, presses (royal, foolscap, ruling, and standing), chases, furniture, galleys, fashionable borders, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST AND CLAIM OF BALKRISHNA BABOOLJEE, AN INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST, CARPENTER STREET KHETWADY

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Balkrishna Babooljee, an Insolvent.

All the right, title, and interest and claim of the said Insolvent and of the Official Assignee in and to that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at first Carpenter Street or first Khetwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement about (133) square yards, assessed under new Municipal Nos. 51 and 52, old No. 42 and bounded on the east by the property of Nanabhoy Dadajee, on the west by the property of Tookaram Hurry, on the north by the property of Madhowrao Ishwunt, and on the south by the said first Carpenter Street or first Khetwady Lane, the said premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. ( ) New No. ( ).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 17th September, 1890.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

CHARLES & CO.,
TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE : BYCULLA,
BRANCH OFFICE : MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices :—

1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A CHOICE SELECTION of over 300 HIGH CLASS WALERS, purchased in various districts in the Colonies by a gentleman with a special experience of Indian Sporting and Racing requirements will be ON VIEW on Colaba Causeway, early in November. These Horses and Ponies are quite distinct from any shipped by Baldock and are of a quality not hitherto landed on this side of India.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

KISTNA BRIDGE, BEZWADA.

CASHIER, STOREKEEPER, CLERKS, WANTED. Apply stating lowest salary, security and referring to previous experiences, to

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.
Executive Engineer, Kistna Bridge, Bezwada.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company, during the coming Cotton Season :—

Broach.
Pallej.
Sumnee.
Randere.
Khangaum.
Sheagaum.
Oomrawattee.
Karunja.
Jalgaum.
Agra.
Etawah.
Kosi.
Delhi.
Bhilwara.
Kekri

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th October, 1890. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 242 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.

The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.

Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.

Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure. Crop estimated at 8 to 10 tons.

The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 94 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order. The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.

From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.

Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumber next year.

For further particulars apply to

T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2759 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the PortTrustees, on or towards the south by the said GoaStreet, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassam Meya Ahmed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94 :—

Cloth Dark Green White list..........	Yds.	7,300
,, ,, Blue	,,	4,500
,, Cavalry Grey Coarse..........	,,	200
,, Grey Mixture Coarse (for great Coats)	,,	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide..........	,,	5,000
Serge, blue, ordinary..........	,,	32,200
Serge Dark Green ,, ...	,,	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen ; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN P in diamond WHISKEY.

POT STILL ONLY.

Bottled in Bond at the Distillery. 5 years old, Rs. 30 per Dozen.

Apply to

LYON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"FLOR DE JAVAS."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS......per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs.	2-8
TRABUCOS	,, ,, 35	,,	,,	4-0
ROYALS	,, ,, 40	,,	,,	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890), " Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." " In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C " I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) " Great advantage to strong memory : Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. " Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. " Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. " Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. " Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—" Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—P Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. ..x-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.....................	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......	£ 588,075.
REST	,, 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months..........5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........................	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A
BOON
TO
MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	30 30	500xd 450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	600
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,480
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. et.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	...	..	—	—	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	900xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	812½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,726	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

SURGEON E. R. DA COSTA, of the Madras Medical Service, will be placed on the temporary half-pay list with effect from October 25 next.

THE Secretary of State has admitted the claims of Indian Marine officers to have their pensions paid at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per rupee whilst they reside in gold-currency countries. Though this service was not represented before the Select Committee, it is allowed that its scale of pensions was framed on Uncovenanted lines, and therefore the same fixed minimum rate has been granted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee New Year's Day.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 15th :—Italian Man-of-War Volturno, for Colombo, &c. Yesterday :—Wardha (s), for Rangoon, &c. ; and Olive Branch (s), Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8-20 a.m., to-morrow, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, direct per extra s.s. Akbar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

CRICKET.—The cricket match, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindoos, is postponed till Saturday next. There will be a scratch match got up on Thursday.

THEFT.—Rustomjee Nowrojee, a shopkeeper, at Bazaar Gate Street, reports the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 30 from his shop, on Monday last.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The final heat in the Two-length Back Race took place at the Back Bay Baths yesterday morning, Messrs. H. Good and Solon Guez being declared the winners of the two prizes offered.

LOST MONEY.—Mr. D. Macpherson, residing at Frere Road, reports having dropped from his pocket a leather purse, containing seven currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 4 in silver, somewhere between the Prince's Dock and the Esplanade, on the 13th instant.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Monday afternoon, a Mahomedan labourer, named Hussain Mahomed, while under the influence of liquor, fell into the Carnac Bunder Basin, but was rescued by two labourers, who witnessed the occurrence. Hussain Mahomed was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and there detained for treatment.

THEFT.— At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Balkia Gungaram, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 167, in currency notes and cash, the property of Dattadin Bhowanee Showak, a Marwaree shroff, from his shop, at the Mazagon Bunder Road, on Monday last. The accused, it appears, was arrested by a policeman, doing duty at Mazagon, while endeavouring to exchange a currency note for Rs. 100, for which he could not satisfactorily account, and upon further inquiries it transpired that the accused had stolen the purse with its contents belonging to complainant, which purse was also found in the possession of the accused. Balkia Gungaram was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Acting Superintendent Dillon, charged Pandoo Gunput, a notorious character, against whom there appeared a register of seven previous convictions with stealing two annas from the pocket of Jairam Naga, a tailor, having his place of business at Coomberwarra, on Monday last. The accused, it appears, went to the shop of the complainant, and gave him a piece of cloth to be made up into a jacket, on Monday morning. At about 1 p.m. on the same day he went to the shop of the complainant, under the influence of liquor, and asked for the jacket he had ordered, when he was told it was not ready. Accused then assaulted the complainant with a stick, and forcibly took the money from complainant's pocket and left the shop. Pandoo Gunput was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.—The case in which the managing proprietor of the *Anglo-Lusitano* charges the editor of the *Horas Vagas* with defamation was resumed yesterday before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Burder prosecuted and Mr. Atmaram J. Kirtikar defended. The parties after a considerable discussion arrived at an amicable settlement, in which the complainants agreed to withdraw the case upon the defendants undertaking to publish in their editorial column of their paper on Thursday, the 18th instant, the English apology sent them by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley on the 28th of July and the Portuguese translation of it made by the Portuguese Translator to Government. The apology is to be printed without comment. His Worship informed the parties that he was very pleased to see that they had arrived at a sensible settlement of the case.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY A SCHOOL MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Veevers, a European, employed in the Executive Engineer's Office, and a resident of Clare Road, Byculla, applied for a summons on a charge of assault against Mr. W. R. H. Wilkinson, Assistant Teacher at the John Connon's High School, Fort, Bombay, for striking Miles Veevers, complainant's son, aged 16 years, once on the head and twice on the right ear. The father of the boy said that this ear has been affected for a considerable time past and had been a source of considerable anxiety to the parents, who have been put to not a little expense with doctor's fees and medicines for its cure.

MISTAKING THE BAND-ROOM FOR THE COFFEE-SHOP.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Shaboodin Shaik Ameer was charged by Inspector Roberts, with trespassing in the band-room of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment at Colaba. At about half-past nine on Monday night, the prisoner was found by Private P. Fox, in the above quarter. The accused, on being secured, said he had a chit for quarter-master. Private Fox then took him to Band Sergeant Ryan, when he was handed over to Private Kenniston, from whom he made his escape and bolted into a compound near St. John's Church. On being recaptured he was made over to the police. He informed his Worship yesterday that he had been looking for a coffee shop in order to procure some refreshments to regale himself after a long and tedious journey from Jubbulpore. The Magistrate, in convicting the prisoner, who admitted a previous conviction, sent him to the Common Jail for one month, with hard labour.

FOOTBALL.—A correspondent writes :—In one report of the football match played last Saturday between the 2nd teams of the Y. M. C. A. and the Rovers' Football Club, it is stated that there is a rumour that the 2nd Eleven of the latter club intend challenging the 1st Eleven of the former. Considering the 1st Eleven of the Rovers in their first venture with the Y. M. C. A. were beaten by 3 goals to love, and in the return match only beat the Y. M.C. A. by a goal,(which by the bye was kicked by one of the Y. M. C. A. men) it would indeed be poor sport to watch the 2nd Eleven of the Rovers trying their strength against those who (to use a common expression,) ran away with their 1st Eleven. As regards the report of last Saturday's match in your contemporary I must say the Y. M. C. A have not been at all fairly treated. From the sentence "The Y. M. C. A. then taking advantage of the twilight rushed the ball into the Rovers' ground and scored their only goal" one would imagine that the only time the Y. M. C. A. players were able to get near their opponents' goal was when it grew rather dark. As a matter of fact the Y. M. C. A. rushed the ball over and over again into their opponents' country, and twice grazed their goal by a few inches.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE Service will be held on board the s. s. Ormoby in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE floods in the Nuddea district are subsiding.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Y.M.C.A. VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE return Association foot-ball match, between the above teams, was played last evening on the Cooperage, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The turf was soft and dry, the weather fine, and a fast game was the result. The Royal Artillery were considered the heavier team, but were met with a dashing display of forward play from their younger adversaries. Play commenced with the kick-off by MacCarthy, the Y. M. C. A. captain, and the "leather" was dribbled about in the Royal Artillery country, whence it was shot into the opposite field, where it was met by the half-backs of the dark-blues. The opposing forwards met in a scrimmage, which was followed with a brisk up-and-down game. The men of the Royal Artillery were rather impetuous in their eagerness to secure a goal, and were not over-particular in upsetting a few of the lighter team, who harassed their heavy movements with active play and pretty runs. "Hands" were numerous. Mr. Phillips secured some pretty nice runs for the Colaba men, and scored a point with a rush and full support after ten minutes' play. Three successive shots were made by the Garrison men, but unfortunately without effect. After the call of half-time the Y.M.C.A. played a spirited game, and after several assaults on their opponents' lines succeeded in obtaining a goal, which equalised matters. The game was finished in darkness without any further advantage being scored by either side, the match therefore ending in a draw.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Offertory, Mission Church, Girgaum	402	4	9
Hindu and Mahomedan pupils	1	0	6
Mr Haji Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman	200	0	0
Mr Rahimtula Kadar	100	0	0
Mr Jairaj Makanji	300	0	0
C E P.	10	0	0
Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bart, C I E	1,000	0	0
Mr Framjee Dinshaw Petit	250	0	0
Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	250	0	0
Total........Rs.	2,513	5	3
Amount previously acknowledged...Rs.	40,308	12	9
Grand Total...Rs.	42,822	2	0

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HURKISONDAS NAROTOMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1890.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (twelfth list.) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Offertory, Mission Church, Girgaum	402	4	9
Mr Jairaj Makanji	300	0	0
Bajiwa State, Rajkote	100	0	0
C E P.	10	0	0
Hindu and Mahomedan Pupils	1	0	6
Total......Rs.	813	5	3
Subscriptions already promised...Rs.	61,813	4	9
Grand Total...Rs.	62,626	10	0

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Hon. Secretaries, and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

THE PROTECTION OF HINDU PILGRIMS.

THE *Indian Mirror* puts in a plea for the protection of Hindu pilgrims. The Hindu places of pilgrimage, it says, are all in India, though they are situated at great distances from one another, and a pious and orthodox Hindu will attempt to visit as many of them as he can. Hindu pilgrims are generally bound for, among other places, Baidyanath, Gya, Allahabad, Muttra, Brindabun, Goverdhan, Ajodhya, Poker or Posker, Hurdwar, Badrinath, Juggernath, Dwarka, and Rameswram. Some of the places mentioned here are supposed to be invested with greater sanctity than the rest, and it is to those that the Hindu pilgrims flock in large numbers. Those places in consequence are immensely rich. It has thus come about that, in course of time, easily acquired wealth has converted these holy destinations of Hindu pilgrims—these seats of Hindu idolatry—into sinks of horror and depravity. That the living force of Hinduism has been lost, may be at once understood by a visitor to any of the places mentioned above. A good number of their population live on the pilgrims. They toil not, nor do they spin, and yet they have got fat, sleek, and prosperous, and have abundance of the good things of the world. And since Satan finds mischief still for idle hands to do, these men, of whom we write as living on others, get into all sorts of abominable ways. It is not our purpose to-day to describe the dens of intoxication and lechery in these holy towns of Hindu pilgrimage. That may be done on some future occasion. But we are for the moment concerned with the pilgrims themselves, and how they fare in their attempt to acquire the merit of *tirtha* in their next incarnation upon this sinful earth. We need not describe the infinite hardships of these Hindu pilgrims, as they travel on foot or by rail. The hardships multiply with the length of the distance to be travelled over. And the places of pilgrimage are new and strange to them, and they are at the mercy of every sharper at each street corner. There is usually in these sacred towns a large population of *Pandas* or priests, who are so many idlers who have developed the robbery and plunder of the pilgrims into a fine art. Some of them have in this manner acquired great wealth. The *Pandas*, or their underlings, begin their operations at convenient railway stations. They scan the carriages carefully, and look in for likely victims, strangers to that part of the country. The pilgrims are easily hooked ; and if they are widows and other helpless people like them, the prize is still easier of capture. The *Pandas* get into conversation with the pilgrims, and offer their friendly services to strangers, who would but for such assistance get lost in the labyrinths of a city unknown to them, or would get plundered by sharpers. This is really very good of the *Pandas*, it might be said. But the sequel invariably shows that the pilgrims have avoided frying-pans in order more easily and swiftly to be consumed in the fire itself. They trustfully go with the *Pandas*, who will offer to lodge them and show them over the place and the different shrines. But the reckoning comes when it is the hour to part. The *Panda* chooses to fix his own price for his voluntary services. He attempts to extort an unconscionable sum of money from the pilgrim, whom he will not leave till his cupidity is satisfied. In vain may the victim plead his poverty and inability to pay the sum named. Somehow he must pay, or he is threatened with physical ill-treatment, and the threat is not unoften carried out. The *Pandas* thus are open and licensed robbers, and their cloth protects them in their inquity.

We think that the Hindu pilgrims should be protected from the claws and talons of these grasping *Pandas*. We think that the Mahomedan pilgrims receive some sort of attention from the Government. The Government may look after Hindu pilgrims as well. A short Pilgrim Act might be passed in the interests of the of the Hindu pilgrims. A committee may be appointed at each place of pilgrimage, composed of officials and non-officials, but all of them Hindus, to look after the pilgrims as they come. Pilgrims might be met at railway stations and taken to suitable lodgings, and allowed to visit shrines in company of suitable guides. The *Pandas* would not then dare pounce upon their whilom victims. What the committee would be required to do, is to keep proper supervision over their own men, whom temptation may convert into so many extortioners like the *Pandas*. Of course, we have merely thrown out a suggestion. But it is very necessary that something should be done for the protection of Hindu pilgrims.

THE assassin who wounded some time ago a sub-conductor of the Commissariat Department at Trimulgherry while he was asleep, and escaped, has been, it is said, discovered at last. He is not a native, as was at first suspected, says a correspondent, but a comrade of the same department.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents :—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE COURTALLUM CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article on the Courtallum case you say, "It is therefore a bathing-place held in much local esteem, though it seems that the few Europeans in the place—a planter and an official or two—have acquired a liking for a bath in the Falls." To my personal knowledge, Europeans have been accustomed to bathe in the Falls over forty years. And it was their custom to do so many years before. This is true, not only of the planters and officials, but also of the European community of Tinnevelly generally.

The rule formerly was for the European ladies to go first to the bath, at any hour till 7 a. m. The European gentlemen then followed, and were allowed the use of the bath till 8 or 9 a. m., (I do not remember certainly which). Afterwards, the bath was open to all. This rule was observed only during what was called the Courtallum season, which lasted about three months. At other periods of the year, the bath was equally free to all at all times. And even during the Courtallum season, on Native feast-days, the bath was left entirely and solely to the use of the Native people, notice being sent to the Europeans on the day before that they might not on those days attend the bath. At the beginning of the season temporary bathrooms were put up at the expense of the Europeans for the use of bathers, which were free to all.

The reason why ladies alone went first is obvious. They would not bathe in company with men. The reason why European gentlemen preceded Natives in the use of the bath was that the latter commonly used oil in bathing, which would not be agreeable to those who never used it.

This arrangement was one of courtesy. The Natives understood why Europeans claimed the privilege, and willingly conceded it. And the Europeans took care to interfere with them as little as possible. And this, so far as I know, has continued till now without giving umbrage to the Natives. Even now those who have taken offence at it have been strangers.

Of course, when law was appealed to and mutual courtesy was laid aside, only one result could follow. So far as law was concerned, all had equal rights. And the magistrate erred in treating the matter as he did. When the Brahmins went to bathe at the hour usually set apart for ladies, they should have been treated as ill-mannered and discourteous men, and the bath should have been abandoned to them. The Dewan of Mysore would probably have advised them to behave better in future.

But it may be fairly asked whether these Brahmins would be willing to admit the equal right of Pariahs to bathe in the Fall at the same time as themselves.

How the decision of the Court will affect Europeans in future I know not. But if the Natives go only to the bath, it will probably have the effect of excluding the Europeans from it altogether. It is certain that ladies will not bathe in company with Native men. And I think it impossible, under the circumstances, that European gentlemen will. They will hardly like to bathe in water with oil floating on it. Nor will they like to bathe with those who are engaged within a yard or two of them in a religious ceremony.—

Yours, &c.,
Madras. A. B.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Olive Branch, 1,806 tons, Captain H D W Scheel, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE Italian Man-of-War Volturno, Commander Charles Roych, sailed on Monday evening for Colombo, &c.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, will sail to-day for Mamugoa, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Walk and child, Mr. Clark and 11 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Rothwell and two children, Mr and Mrs Sykes, and 275 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Two Misses Waddington, five native officers and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	F Muir & Co
„ C. Maclean	1196	Roberts	B	F Muir & Co.
„ H Bolckow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Hooseini	997	Powill	D	B & P S N Co.
„ Ormesby	1828	Peterson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	H Cassum & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & Graham & Co.
„ Lombardy	2760	Jephson	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Elektra	2095	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	20 Tons Crane	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Italian Man-of-War Volturno (s)	Roych	Colombo, &c.
16	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, &c.
	Olive Branch (s)	Scheel	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Kapurthala, Turner, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept.
11 Romola s ....Merrifield ..Middlesbro, July 4.
DEPARTURE.
Sept. 11.—Steamer Rajpootana.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Waverley s—300 boxes bar soap, Byramjee Shapoorji.

Locksely Hall s—1 hogshead brandy and 2 hogsheads portwine, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—50 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 150 cases whisky, K Tarruck and Co ; 84 cases whisky, S H Bottliwala ; 50 cases whisky, and 15 cases ginger wine, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

Clan Maclean s—32 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—6 cases champagne and 6 cases gin, The Secretary, Byculla Club.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—20 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rohilla s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 95 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rohilla s—26 cases brandy, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

Rufford Hall s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—180 cases matches, Lyons and Co ; 200 cases matches, A Shaikadum.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Rohilla s—65 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Rohilla s—60 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—14 packages glassware, J Runmull ; 10 packages glassware, Hajee H Ahamad, ; 2 cases glassbeads, E Caderbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—29 cwts ivory, N Meanee.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—3,213 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormsby s— 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—600 cwts wheat and 15 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—47 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

Lindula s—201 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—65 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, C Ebraham ; 81 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 16.

Thornton, Br-Genl, Bo, Comdg Bo. Dist, on duty, from Baroda.

Banatvala, Surgeon, Bengal, 33rd B I, on furlough, from Delhi.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Barton, Lieut, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 17th September, 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m. Only ten members will be allowed to fire. Members, therefore, wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to notify the same to the Sergeant-Instructor at Head-Quarters, where names will be registered in succession.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—

To-day—Carbine drill at 6-30 p.m.
To-morrow, 18th, 7 a.m.—Gun drill.
Friday, 19th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 4.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

38th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut H Tweddell, Supernumerary on the Establishment, 31st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice Ducat, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

(Lieut Tweddell will be graded in the Regiment below Lieut. W C Scott and above Lieut C H Peterson.)

40th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut P W Anderson, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated the 20th July 1890.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Surgn Major A W Mackenzie, M B, from the officiating to the permanent medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgn Major T Moloney, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieuts T G Collins, 17th Lancers ; A D Plomer, Liverpool Regt ; G W D B Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; and F Murray, Scottish Rifles.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J P Templer recently promoted in the Leinster from the Lincolnshire Regt, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Agra to join the 1st Battalion of the former Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (E), Appendix II, Queen's Regulations :—Lieut A R Braid, R A, qualified for the rank of Capt. Lieuts A H Hussey, E R H J Cloete, and E P Lambert, Royal Horse Artillery ; F R McC de Butts, and H R Cook, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental Examination, under the provisions of paras. 1808 and 1810, Army Regulations, India, Vol. V. Supplement, as modified by clause 80, India Army Circulars of 1888 :—

Lieut C W D Pollard, Leinster Regt ; Lieut F W Daniell, 4th Bengal Infantry ; and 2nd Lieut R Alexander, Rifle Brigade.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standards specified against their names :—

4th August, 1890.

Lieut W H Manning, Bengal Staff Corps—Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Lieut G R de H Smith, Bengal Staff Corps ; and 2nd Lieut F P S Dunford, Durham L I, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps—Higher Standard in Hindustani (new test.)

The following officers and non-commissioned officers (British and Native) underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the undermentioned Schools of Musketry in India, and have qualified as shown below :—

Chungla Gully School—Obtained "Extra Certificates of Musketry"—Capt J C A Anstice, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Lieut C E M Pyne, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt ; Lieut J E Cullinan, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regt ; 2nd Lieut C P A Hull, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Lieut W G Bentinck, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade ; and Lieuts E B Burton, E de S Smart, A A J Johnstone, F J H Barton, C Y Crommelin, A L Lindesay, F J H Wynch, C A Fowler, G P Campbell, P C Palin, and L C Fryer, Bengal Staff Corps ; W N Campbell, Madras Staff Corps ; and C M Crawford, and A E Hatch, Bombay Staff Corps.

Obtained "Company Musketry Certificate"—Lieut V A Richards, 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt.

Pachmarhi School—Obtained "Extra Certificates of Musketry"—Lieuts J Flint, 1st Dragoon Guards ; A W Daniel, 5th Lancers ; W J T Glasgow, 2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt. 2nd Lieut A G Trollope, 1st Battn East Kent Regt. Lieuts H M Graham, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers ; A E Haig, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers ; E H F Flint, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt ; E R Reade, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt ; P W Galloway, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt ; A A I Heyman, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt ; E D Harvest, 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt ; C J Markham, 4th Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps ; and Capt J Willcocks, DSO, 1 Battn Leinster Regt ; Lieuts K P Burne, R P Warren, A Giles, J Fisher, R R Renton, J K Tod, C C Boileau, M E Willoughby, A P Bateman-Champain, and N G Woodyatt, Bengal Staff Corps.

Military Works Dept.—Capt J G Day, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Mandalay Divn to the Murree Divn, Military Works.

Lieut G C Kemp, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Murree Division to the Mooltan Division, Military works.

Lieut G J L Home, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Royal Pindi Divn, Military Works, to Bombay for employment on submarine mining defences of that port.

Lieut E A Edgell, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Special Defence Divn to the Jhansi Divn Military Works.

The leave granted to Lieut F R McC deButts, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, is extended to the 25th July 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt B W R Ussher, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.—Major J W Hughes-Hallett, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut C E Green for twelve months, on private affairs.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieut A J Hulcatt, Royal Engineers, for nine months, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 5.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry—Capt H A Carleton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, vice Plowden, seconded for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, but to remain seconded whilst employed with the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut S C Gough, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, vice Carleton.

Lieut H J M Macandrew, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Gough.

8th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut C A C Ralph, Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

24th Punjab Infantry— 2nd Lieut H M Peak, Norfolk Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut C Schofield, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Browning, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut C G Pendergast, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Schofield.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts E W Grimshaw, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; and H L Bland, Northumberland Fusiliers ; H L S MacLean, and W B Wright, Northumberland Fusiliers ; and J F R Thompson, Hampshire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

Royal Artillery.—Major F Beaufort, No 7 Mountain Battery, for 90 days, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut C G Watson, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to Simla, on private affairs.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut F L Moore to remain at Murree, on medical certificate.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut W P Anderson, to remain at Naini Tal, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(*Gazette of India*, September 13.)

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Moghal-Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey to the Zhob Valley Railway Survey :—Lieut G S McD Elliot, R E, Assist. Engr, 1st grade ; and Lieut W J McElhinny, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 17th September 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning, and Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

2. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all Recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·729	S E	2	92·0	72·1	84	..	21·30	+0·11
Agra	29·726	N E	4	93·0	75·5	78	..	23·83	−2·32
Cawnpore	29·717	S W	3	82·1	75·1	93	0·46	35·89	
Allahabad	29·693	E	5	87·5	75·6	95	0·71	49·91	+29·31
Jhansi	29·677	N N E	2	93·5	75·9	83	..	42·65	+7·33
Jacobabad	29·647	S S E	2	109·3	73·2	75	..	2·08	−0·81
Kurrachee	29·739	W S W	17	89·7	75·8	74	..	7·04	+0·78
Ajmere	29·730	W	8	97·3	77·6	61	..	11·13	−9·43
Deesa	29·768	W S W	7	93·3	71·3	79	..	11·66	−9·52
Rajkote	29·781	W	9	..	70·3	84	..	15·89	−11·70
Neemuch	29·742	W S W	12	92·3	69·1	89	0·26	17·86	−10·91
Indore	29·775	W	3	86·6	70·0	85	0·02	28·45	−1·10
Saugor	29·693	S W	6	86·3	75·1	84	..	44·24	+6·66
Jubbulpur	29·736	WN W	3	83·4	69·6	92	..	37·43	−13·88
Hoshangabad	29·756	S W	3	89·8	70·7	86	..	30·54	−20·27
Khandwa	29·775	W	10	87·2	76·3	86	0·03	21·09	−6·44
Raipur	29·657	N W	4	86·0	74·1	85	1·58	34·77	−10·08
Nagpoor	29·732	N W	11	86·2	73·1	77	..	42·00	+1·06
Amraoti	29·740	W	5	89·8	71·3	84	..	26·38	−2·02
Akola	29·754	N W	11	88·0	72·7	82	..	26·94	−0·09
Surat	29·818	N N W	L	89·1	75·0	87	..	55·42	+17·18
Malegaon	29·799	W	7	85·9	70·7	82	0·03	15·64	−2·83
Bombay	29·829	S S E	8	79·4	72·8	93	2·38	62·35	−6·36
Poona	29·845	W	12	81·9	67·9	86	0·55	15·24	−1·22
Sholapore	29·829	W	9	87·7	69·0	86	0·16	16·57	−6·68
Ratnagiri	29·837	W	5	..	74·9	83	0·01	121·44	+22·51
Belgaum	29·812	WN W	3	79·3	63·4	87	0·02	35·24	+2·33
Goa	29·833	S W	7	82·0	76·0	95	0·01	81·57	..
Karwar	29·861	W	2	82·7	73·7	92	..	113·99	+4·62
Mangalore	29·894	Calm	..	79·3	73·4	91	0·33	73·38	−28·82
Calicut	29·900	Calm	4	83·3	73·5	87	0·67	69·30	−13·33
Cochin	29·926	Calm	M	81·8	72·6	84	1·21	52·84	−19·79
Bangalore	29·897	W S W	6	80·2	63·9	84	0·23	17·79	+1·36
Secunderabad	29·774	..	8	81·2	70·3	75	..	26·84	+4·37
Masulipatam	29·712	WN W	4	93·7	80·0	72	..	15·16	−5·74
Bellary	29·837	W	12	89·0	71·9	78	..	6·20	−1·45
Cuddapah	29·824	W S W	..	93·1	76·3	71	..	19·90	+5·18
Madras	29·792	W	10	90·7	79·1	72	..	14·17	+0·36
Coimbatore	29·849	S	6	88·8	70·3	84	..	3·11	−1·85
Trichinopoly	29·839	N W	8	95·0	76·8	72	..	12·35	+2·97
Negapatam	29·830	W	6	91·5	76·7	72	..	13·06	+3·33
Colombo, (15th)	29·956	W S W	10	83·0	77·5	73	0·01	7·16	−14·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of one or two local falls, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been rapid at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Nagpur ; brisk at Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Akola, Amraoti, Malegaon, Surat and Bombay, and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. The barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, and the general distribution remains the same as yesterday. The baric gradients are somewhat less steep over nearly the whole country except in the extreme south of the peninsula and the Madras Presidency where they are steepish. Pressure continues to be below the normal average over the whole country. Abnormals indicate the existence of two small depressions, one off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin and the other off the Coromandel Coast to the eastwards of Masulipatam. Winds at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor and Jubulpore are moving cyclonically, while at Agra, Delhi and Cawnpore they are very variable. At Bombay, the wind is south-easterly and is very unusual, but in all other parts of the country, south-westerly to north-westerly currents prevail. The wind force has been rather strong at Poona, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Neemuch, Karachi, Ajmere, Bellary and Madras, and nearly average in several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Karachi, 16 miles at Khandwa and Akola, 14 at Nagpur and 12 at Poona. The maximum temperature is above the normal in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and also at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar and Masulipatam and below it elsewhere. The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. Nights are comparatively very hot ~~at~~ Ajmere, Saugor and Khandwa, but the variations in all other districts are small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (63°). Humidity has risen in several places and the air is still very damp over nearly the whole country except Sind, Rajputana and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, where it is dry. The skies are free from clouds at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor and Akola, but continue to be either cloudy or overcast elsewhere. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (2·38"), Raipur (1·58") and Cochin (1·21"), and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut and Bangalore there have been light to moderate showers. The weather off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin and also off the Coromandel Coast to the eastwards of Masulipatam is rather unsettled, and rain is likely to fall there. Over the rest of the country a continuance of showery weather is probable. The mail steamer Siam, which arrived in harbour, reports as follows :—"From the Gulf of Aden to lat. 15° 45' N., long. 58° 56' E., at 4 A. M. on the 12th, light to fresh southerly to south-easterly, light to moderate north-easterly and light south-westerly winds and fine weather with passing clouds ; to about lat 17° 20' N., long. 66° 09' E., at noon on the 13th, moderate to light monsoon and cloudy to overcast sky ; to arrival on the 14th, light monsoon and fine weather with passing clouds."

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Pressure has decreased south of the Bay, in Ceylon and the Coromandel Coast, and increased elsewhere—briskly over Northern India. The depression which was yesterday advancing from the Bay towards the Central Provinces, has not progressed, and still lies between Gopalpur and Raipur, and gradients remain moderately steep. Winds are unchanged, being westerly to west-north-westerly in the Peninsula, south-easterly in Burma, and easterly in Bengal and up the Gangetic plain, the force being average. The temperature is low in all the provinces, except Sind, Punjab and Rajputana. Rain has again fallen in all the provinces, except the plains, Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, with scattered showers only in Madras and the Central Provinces ; but elsewhere the fall is general. Cuttack, Benares, Lucknow and Bombay report over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·719
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·927
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WNW, E, W, NE, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254
Fall of Rain*	2·20
Total fall during month	5·39
„ „ „ year	62·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th September,	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to have in six months a thorough knowledge, (both practice and theory), of German, French, or Italian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. H.," care of this Paper.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazillian Pebbles or perfect Optical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR Oculist, Optician. 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE on Cumballa Hill (Altamont). For particulars apply to "W. P.," care of this Office.

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PERSONS REQUIRING Anything in Crockery, Cutlery, Plateware, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents, would do well on inquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House.

THE VACANCY in the Office Establishment of the Director, Indian Marine, on Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100, has been FILLED UP.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT, at 47, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

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Khandalla.

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AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
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18 Years in Practice.
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OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

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Price Re. 1 per bottle.
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EXECUTE ANY WORK
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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols unaltered at 95⅝; but the market rate of discount, on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 4 per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at Friday's enhanced quotation of 3⅞ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107⅜. An advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver took place, making the price 53⅜d. ; and Rupee Securities became ¼ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £88⅜, and £90⅜, respectively. The New York telegram to hand to-day gives no quotation for Silver. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 96¼ ; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·27.

Bombay Linseed advanced in value yesterday 3d. per quarter both on the spot and to arrive, say to 47s. and 46s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay, respectively. Quotations for Wheat come unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, all round, yesterday, business having been upon a larger scale, with total Sales 15,000 bales inclusive of 1,200 Surats. 5 13-16d. remained the price of spot Mid.-American, however, and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. per lb. higher in all positions, at 5 47-64d. in the nearest, and 5 19-32d. in the most distant. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady at previous quotations.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 10⅝ cents ; but September Futures were two points higher, at 10·44 cents. Yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales, still going against much lighter arrivals in the two preceding years, the comparison since the opening of the new season being as follows :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts....	38,000	28,000	20,200
Two days' do ...	64,000	45,000	27,600
Since 1st September.	265,000	190,000	112,400

The Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays, and we have no local news to chronicle this evening beyond the Arrivals of Produce on Sunday and yesterday, which were as follows :

Cotton.........................	322 bales.
Wheat	8,673 cwt.
Linseed	2,141 "
Castor Seed	6,105 "

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera..........................	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88⅜
4½ per cent. "	90⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	53⅜d. per oz.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 2nd September :—

	Sept. 2.			Sept. 9.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up..........	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,88,07,622	7	2	2,08,75,477	14	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,78,91,804	5	10	4,94,73,767	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.... ...	7,11,071	10	1	7,40,967	10	5
Sundries	27,49,530	13	5	27,21,733	8	4
Rs.	9,48,60,029	4	6	9,85,11,916	10	1
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,27,83,513	0	0	1,37,40,375	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,76,337	0	0	76,97,617	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	64,05,923	3	2	59,81,547	12	2
Credits on do.	64,25,549	12	0	65,32,138	14	6
Bills discounted, &c.	1,12,04,872	10	5	1,15,13,593	1	11
Balances with other Banks	1,70,504	9	7	95,307	15	7
Bullion	2,739	5	0	2,709	0	0
Dead Stock	12,20,629	4	3	12,18,709	13	2
Stamps	10,318	6	6	9,784	0	6
Sundries......................	11,85,300	4	1	11,86,640	2	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,56,02,412	4	0	2,73,91,317	7	11
Do. at Branches..........	2,21,70,899	9	6	2,31,39,176	13	7
Rs.	9,48,60,029	4	6	9,85,11,916	10	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8-20 Thursday 18.

Moulmein route to Siam, right. Bangkok, Saigon right.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Cable Perim-Suakin interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	1	4	8	34
Teheran	15	2	30	...	26
Suez	16	1	35	1	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 16th September, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	1
" Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	24	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 16.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·1

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

6 a.m... ... ... 74·1
10 a.m... ... ... 79·0
2 a.m... ... ... 81·9
4 p.m... ... ... 82·0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered ...	74	50	75	8	77	28	59	96
Sept. 16, Tuesday.........	0	76	0	32	0	68	2	20
Total...	75	26	75	40	77	96	62	16
Total of corresponding date last year	65	52	69	57	70	10	62	24
Do. in 1888	58	49	54	35	55	51	56	14

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m., to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 12th September, 1890 :—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.		Rainfall on date.		Total during 1890.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Ghadechi	18	14	0	48	18	62
Songad	13	18	0	50	13	68
Dhola..................	19	18	0	74	19	92
Chudda	10	44	0	50	10	94
Chital..................	11	22	...		11	22
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	4	53	...		4	53
Upleta	10	65	0	57	11	22
Wansjalia	9	10	...		9	10
Porbandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	23	88	0	38	24	26
Veraval	20	1	1	40	21	41

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MORROW—DE SAONE—August 26, at St. Stephen's Church, Bambery, Arthur Morrow, M.D., of Halefax, Nova Scotia, to Agnes, eldest daughter of A. Prior de Saone, of Bombay.

DEATH.

BARTON—August 23, at Portsmouth, England, after a long illness, J. R. Barton, aged 40 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HUBBARD—September 13, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Millicent Maud (Minnie) the dearly loved and only daughter of Henry Hubbard, Locomotive Department, Igatpoora, aged 3 years, 4 months and 27 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

LESLIE—September 8, at Fox Rock Hall, Pachmarhi, the wife of Captain J H Leslie, Royal Artillery, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

THE circumstances brought to light in the recent prosecution of the Municipal rate-collector, Jamsetji Muncherji, would claim much more serious notice than they now do were there not every reason to believe that the lessons which the case teaches have been already realised by the Municipal authorities. Two ward superintendents, it was stated at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, have been suspended, and the Municipal Commissioner, it was also stated, is preparing a report upon the case, and upon the steps which he has taken for obviating the possibility of similar iregularities in future. How far the ease with which Jamsetji was able to defraud the Municipality to the extent of over thirty thousand rupees was the result of deficiencies in the system under which collections are accounted for, and how far it was contributed to by the officers responsible for the supervision of the work, are questions upon which it may be hoped the Commissioner will be able to throw light. The public have probably by this time made up their minds, rightly or wrongly, that the fault is both in the system and in the persons who have been entrusted with the working of it. The only difficulty that they will find will be in rightly apportioning the blame. For twelve months at least the defaulting collector seems to have been more than a match for all the checks that the system, as it was actually applied, imposed upon his proceedings. He was prosecuted in regard to six cases, the aggregate defalcations in which came to over Rs. 13,000. The bills all related to mill property in the three wards D, F, and G; but they were transferred for collection to ward A, where the mill offices are, and so came into the hands of the prisoner. It was proved that payment was made to him, and in the ordinary course of things he should have handed in the money for entry in what during the proceedings was spoken of as the big book. Instead of doing this, however, he entered the bills as having been retransferred. In the process of transfer a figure was erased in five bills out of the six. Thus a bill for Rs. 1,789 paid by the Swadeshi Mill on the 26th of June last year was altered into one for Rs. 178, "something," as the ward superintendent explained, "having been erased after the figure 8." A similar erasure in another bill converted Rs. 1,668 into Rs. 166, and so on through a series of bills. In one case, the erasure was at the left hand of the sum, an alteration which must have been the more conspicuous if the "Rs." sign preceded the figures. These erasures were spoken of during the proceedings before the Magistrate as "unaccountable." There was much else in the case that was unaccountable ; but the reason probably for this device on the defaulting collector's part was that small unpaid sums entered in the book as remaining unpaid would attract less notice than larger sums. The ward collector's immediate superior was his ward superintendent, whose duty it was to issue bills to the collectors in the ward, signing with them the entries in the collectors' book. He would be cognizant, not only of the issue of the bill to the collector, but also of the transfer of bills from the ward in which the property assessed is situated, to the ward in which payment is to be made. Transfers, and re-transfers, it was stated by the Superintendent of Ward A, could not be made without his knowledge. This, it will be seen, is an important piece of evidence as it shows that at one stage at which Jamsetjee was able to elude detection the system in vogue supplies what might be made an effectual check. The inquiry has thrown no light upon the circumstances under which a re-transfer can be properly made, and it supplies no indications that the ward superintendent's attention was at all awakened at this stage either. The reasons for the first transfer are obvious. The property assessed was in wards D, F, and E. The place of payment was in ward A, and it was for convenience of collection that the bill was handed over to the collecting officials in ward A. The re-transfer gave the collector's immediate superior an opportunity for checking his work, which he seems altogether to have passed by, though reasonable vigilance at this stage would have revealed at least five instances in which the erasure of figures would have indicated that fraud was being practised. But the superintendent, Mr. Kohiyaji, said in cross-examination that he did not remember having seen a particular entry of re-transfer until it had been pointed out to him three weeks ago. Further enquiry by Mr. Payne, the solicitor for the defence, elicited from this witness the admission that though bills were, as a rule, retransferred every week, no check was kept on the entry of retransfer, though this was qualified by the statement that ward clerks could not make an entry of re-transfer without being found out at the end of the year, when a summary of uncollected bills was made out and checked. As a matter of fact Jamsetjee's defalcations were not found out until last month, that is to say, five months after the end of the financial year, so that this estimate of the efficacy of the checks upon re-transfer is obviously incorrect. The evidence also suggests the inquiry whether the "end of the year" is a sufficiently early day of reckoning, even if the fiduciary aspect of the case is kept out of sight. We prefer, however, to take the evidence upon this point as the individual opinion of the officer who gave it, though it is right to ask if his view of the responsibilities of the Assessment Department has been in any large degree prevalent therein. But there are other checks which the system in use is intended to provide. There is a fortnightly return to the head office, made from the ward office ledger, in which the bills uncollected in the hands of the ward clerks are shown. The fact that the accused pleaded guilty kept the inquiry within very narrow limits, and hence there are many aspects of the case upon which insufficient light was thrown. It would be interesting, for example, if the inquiry had shown how this fortnightly return of uncollected moneys utterly failed to show that a solid Rs. 13,000, due upon two assessments only, had been paid without being accounted for. Then there is the final check, the summary of uncollected bills which is checked at the end of the financial year at the head office. It may seem easy to be wise after the fact, but it is nevertheless a pertinent question whether this check is in any degree as efficacious an expedient as the author of the present system intended it to be. The fortnightly check was exhibited in a strange light by Mr. Kohiyaji, the ward superintendent last year, to whom Jamsetjee was immediately responsible. The witness explained that at the end of each fortnight he endorsed the ward clerk's return—"I do certify that the balances to the debit of the ward office in this return agree with the actual bills in the hands of the ward clerk," and these balances he explained to be the uncollected bills. Questioned by Mr. Payne the witness said that the certificate was of some value ; as it obviously would be if it were what it purported to be and were signed after verification of the returns to which it relates. But the witness's admission that he signed the certificate without ascertaining if the facts were as alleged puts a very different complexion upon it, and it confirmed his previous admission that there was no check at the end of the fortnight. Whatever other checks the existing system may provide, it is evident that all of those mentioned in these proceedings entirely failed, whether through their inherent defects or through the laches of some of the officials entrusted with applying them is a question upon which it would be premature to speak until the results of the investigations which Mr. Acworth has made have been brought to light. It may be that had the defaulting man been placed in another ward and under another superintendent his career of delinquency would have come to an end much sooner than it did. He certainly had his opportunities, and he made use of them to most mischievous purpose. The explanation that was put forward by Mr. Inverarity, the prosecuting counsel, was that though there was a check upon such irregularities as those of which Jamsetjee had been guilty, it was not a complete one, and he was able to avoid it. But enough was said during the proceedings in the police court to show that there had at all events been contributory negligence of a serious character, and it is not easy to say how much of his success was due to his own skill, and how much to the complacency of the authority whose business it was to check him.

THE announcement that the authorities of the German East African Company at Bagomoyo have issued a decree sanctioning free traffic in slaves in that port may well have created astonishment in Zanzibar. The report comes from two independent sources, and has all the marks of authenticity, so that there seems little warrant for doubting that the decree has been issued. It is more than possible, however, that it will be disavowed as the work of some indiscreet proconsul who has lost touch with the home authorities. There are twenty reasons why we should disbelieve that the German Government are participators in the wrong that this decree will do if it be allowed to stand. One reason is that it would be altogether opposed to the policy of Germany, which less than two years ago was co-operating with the British and Italian Governments in a blockade of the East African Coast, the ostensible object of which was the suppression of the traffic in slaves. The Germans are not likely to stultify themselves now by action which would be so lamentably inconsistent with their policy on that occasion. Again, in the Slavery Conference at Brussels this year the German Government are understood to have been forward in supporting all anti-slavery measures, and to have been hand-in-hand with England in promoting the main purposes of the Conference. We can understand that some of the officials of the East Africa Company, still too much imbued by the spirit in which they entered upon the enterprise two years ago, are sufficiently regardless of the right of the natives to pocket their prejudices against slavery, and make commercial considerations paramount. The re-establishment of slavery in Bagomoyo might do something for the trade of the place. A market for slaves is also a market for ivory, and it would double the inducement to ivory-dealers in the interior to send down their ivory if they could be secure of a market for the slaves who had carried the ivory to the coast. But we do not like to put the matter otherwise than in a hypothetical way at present. If the decree referred to in the telegram has been issued, it may be capable of an entirely different interpretation from that which has been put upon it. And if it has the sinister character attributed to it, we may be sure that orders from Berlin will promptly bring about its revocation. England and Germany have worked on lines sufficiently parallel in East Africa to make it impossible to believe that there will henceforth be the frightful divergence between the policies of the two peoples which a re-establishment of the slave trade, under the flag of the German Company, would entail. While Ali Bin Said, "in the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate," is putting down slavery in his dominions, the German Emperor would not be slow to visit with his displeasure the attempts of his own subjects to revive it on the Mainland. If this fact be borne in mind, the significance of the Bagomoyo decree, whatever its exact terms may be, will not be exaggerated.

WE willingly insert in another column a letter which a correspondent has addressed to us in support of the suggestion that a corps of naval artillery volunteers should be formed in Bombay. As the object of the Brigadier General in issuing the circular on the subject is to ascertain roughly what measure of support the project would receive, such a communication as that which has been sent us is by no means out of place. If there are fifty men with the physique and other qualifications to fit them for such service as would be required of a corps of naval artillery volunteers, such a scheme will need little justification. This, however, is precisely the point upon which evidence is wanted. The right starting-point in the consideration of the question is that no addition should be made to the number of volunteer corps in Bombay which would in any way put in jeopardy corps already in existence. They have, as many must know, been formed and kept up at great personal sacrifice and effort, and the conditions under which volunteering is carried on in India are sufficiently adverse to make it necessary that we should not add to them by drawing off members of old corps for the benefit of any new one that may be formed. We do not wish to prejudge the decision that may ultimately be arrived at on the subject. No one will dispute the advantage that it would be to the city if a corps of naval volunteers would be formed. Such a corps was in contemplation a few years since, and the project was abandoned only when the intention of Government was announced to man the turret-ships with crews from England. In the meantime a good many men who would have been eligible for a naval corps have been enrolled in the shore battery, which has developed into as efficient and smart a corps of artillery volunteers as can be met with anywhere. It may fairly claim that the recruiting ground that is now open to it should not be exhausted by a competing corps for which men of the same calibre would be sought. It is just possible that there will be room for both ; but if after inquiry there should appear to be any doubt upon that point the Commander-in-Chief will be the first to see that the project ought not to be pressed for the present.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon ; but no business of any interest was transacted.

A CHARGE of alleged fraud upon the Queen Insurance Company, arising out of the fire which occurred in Apollo Street on the 12th November 1889, formed the subject of a trial before Mr. Justice Telang and a common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The accused, P. M. Mody, a respectable-looking young Parsee, who kept a ship-chandler's shop in Apollo Street, was charged with having cheated Mr. J. H. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, by falsely representing to him that, at the time of the fire he had no goods of any description except those in the shop in Apollo Street and a godown at the Prince's Dock, and having thereby dishonestly induced Mr. Symington to pay him the sum of Rs. 40,000. The accused was also charged with having deceived Mr. Symington by making false representatives which induced him to omit to make further enquiries as to the accused's right to the insurance money, which omission was likely to harm Mr. Symington and the company he represented. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accussed. The prosecutor and several witnessess were examined, after which the trial was adjourned until this morning.

THE Dossabhoy Hormasjee Cama Prize of the local University has this year for the fourth time been awarded to Dr. L. P. Gomes, B.A., for the best essay by a graduate in medicine on the subject of "Adulteration of Food in Bombay."

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India have chosen as the subject for their gold medal essay 1891, the following :—"Our Recruiting Grounds of the future for the Indian Army, in view to obtaining the best material available for Soldiers ; the *pax Britannica* having reduced the warlike spirit of some races which have hitherto supplied our native armies, by inducing their youth to lay aside the sword for the ploughshare."

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending September 14 in the Vehar Lake was 4 inches 13 cents, as against 18 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 90 inches 30 cents as against 78 inches 11 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 31 feet, and at the end of the week 31 feet 40 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 26 feet 85 cents at the beginning of the week, and 26 feet 50 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 5 inches 14 cents, and at the same date last year 11 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 107 inches 78 cents, or 20 inches 41 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 56 feet 54 cents, or 35 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet ·04 cents., or 53 cents more than last year. On the Pavai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 4 inches 64 cents, and up to date 98 feet 10 cents. The height of water was at the commencement of week 17 feet 30 cents, and at the end of the week 17 feet 90 cents.

A COLLISION occurred at Calcutta, on Saturday morning, between the British India steamer Warora, going down outward-bound for Colombo and Mauritius, and the Austrian Lloyd's incoming steamer Selene, from Colombo. They collided in the fairway off Seebpore College, the Warora's starboard bow striking the Selene forward of the bridge, and again about midships. Some of the Selene's plates below water-mark were badly bulged and started, and her rail and a jolly-boat were carried away. She leaked rather fast in the forward hold, and the Port Trust fire-engine had to be requisitioned to pump her out. The Warora had some plates smashed about the bows above the water-line, and instead of proceeding on her journey, she went into moorings to await survey. The Selene was in charge of the Assistant Harbour Master, and the Warora in that of a pilot.

A SENSATIONAL paragraph appeared a few days ago in one of the Hyderabad papers stating that, with a view to coming events, preparations were being made to entrench the British Residency at Hyderabad; and another local paper gravely announced last Thursday that the sum of two lakhs and a half had been estimated as the probable cost of erecting bastions and excavating trenches all round the compound wall, with drawbridges at the principal entrances and with quarters for the European officer who will in future command the guard doing escort duty at the Residency. Each bastion was to be manned by guns of the latest type. The fact is, says a correspondent, that a few thousand rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of India for rebuilding the north-west gate and for certain other repairs and alterations most necessary for the ordinary safety of the house. The trenches, drawbridges and such like things, are not dreamt of, and there are no cannon.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a translation of the following paragraph, which appears in the Lisbon religious journal, *A Palavra*, and has reference to the Portuguese Padroado in India :—According to trustworthy information, the Vatican has succeeded in bringing to a satisfactory termination the negotiations with Portugal, by special decrees discussed by the two Congregations of the Propaganda and of Extraordinary Ecclesiactical Affairs, and approved by the Pope. These decrees, accepted by Portugal after much difficulty, determine in a more precise and detailed manner the two spheres of action of the double jurisdiction in the East Indies. They restrict the jurisdicton of the Archbishopric of Goa, and have in view the putting to an end the the dissensions created by the Concordat of 1886.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, writes the *World*, has returned a new man from his Continental watering place, and the gout demon afflicts him no more. The Prince of Wales has been desirous that he should join his personal suite, but no vacancy presents itself ; and I understand that Lord William, when he shall have completed his recovery, will return to India, and resume the post of Military Secretary to the Viceroy, which he has so efficiently filled for some years past. Captain Streatfeild, who was intended to be his successor, is in effect merely his *locum tenens*, and Lord William's resumption of his functions is eagerly looked forward to. The expectation that he was to rejoin his regiment (the 9th Lancers) will still remain unfulfilled.

AT the inauguration of the British East Africa Equatorial Railway, which took place at Mombassa on the 26th ultimo with great *elact* and success, the British, Italian, German, and Belgian representatives were present, also the English admiral, with five men-of war, and the German corvette Schwalbe. After Mrs. Euan-Smith had performed the opening ceremony, 150 Europeans sat down to an excellent luncheon. Three representatives were present from the Sultan of Zanzibar. It is stated the railway, which is of 24-inch gauge, will reach Taveta in ten months. The railway terminus is situated on the north side of the magnificent bay of Port Reitz, on the mainland. To the spot where the flag-ship lay biscuits could be thrown from the shore.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Colonel (?) Bayley succeeds Sir Edward Bradford in the Political and Secret Department at the India Office.

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Southampton strikes are now ended, the masters having conceded the men's demands.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The city of Alhambra, Granada, has been partly destroyed by fire.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Aleppo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MOUSSA BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

Moussa Bey, who was arrested at Broussa, has arrived here.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15.

The House of Representatives has rejected the amendments introduced by the Senate in the Tariff Bill.

STRANGE SCENE AT THE CORTES.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO ASSAULTED.

LISBON, SEPT. 15.

An unseemly disturbance took place at the opening of the Portuguese Cortes.

On the reading of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty the members of the Opposition hooted the Foreign Minister and assaulted Major Serpa Pinto.

The sitting was then suspended and afterwards resumed when order was restored.

The Foreign Minister then submitted certain amendments in order to appease popular hostility to the Treaty; these amendments are the result of a Conference held at Dieppe on the subject between Lord Salisbury and the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta, with the English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

THE SIKKIM-THIBET CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The following is the copy of the Convention between England and China relating to Sikkim and Thibet, ratified in London, on the 27th August:—

Article 1.—The boundary between Sikkim and Thibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim-Teesta line, commencing at Mount Gipmochi, Bhutan frontier, following the above-mentioned water, and parting at the point where it meets the Nepal territory.

Article 2.—The protectorate of the British Government over Sikkim has been recognised, and England possesses a direct exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim, and neither ruler nor officials shall have any relations with other States.

Article 3.—The Governments of England and China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary above defined.

Article 4.—The question of increased facilities to trade will be hereafter discussed.

Article 5.—The question of pasturage also has been reserved for future discussion.

Article 6.—The methods of official communication between India and Thibet has also been reserved for discussion and arrangement.

Article 7.—Two joint Commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of the Convention, be appointed—one by the Indian Government and the other by the Chinese Resident at Thibet—for arranging articles 4, 5, and 6.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla, on October 9, direct for Lahore.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Robertson, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, has returned to Simla, with Dr. Voelcker, after a tour through the Provinces.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT PUR.

Siege operations are to be carried out at Pur. Colonel Blood, R. E., will command the camp.

BENGAL MILITARY COMMANDS.

If the proposed scheme, now under consideration of the Government of the re-arrangement of the commands in Bengal, be carried into effect the Military Presidency Command at Fort William will become a first class district under a Major-General; Allahabad a second class district under a Brigadier; and Cawnpore and Fatehgurh will be absorbed into the Oudh District. Consequent to these changes Lord Frankfort would be posted to Calcutta and General Elles to Rawal Pindi.

THE POOR STUDENTS' FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEPT. 16.

The annual meeting of the Sholapur Poor Students' Fund Committee was held this morning at the High School hall, Mr. Winter, Collector, presiding. Mr. Moriarty, Judge, was unable to attend; and sent therefore a letter expressive of great sympathy with the objects of the institution. Mr. Kirtane, the secretary, read the annual report, including information about the progress of the night school. Resolutions adopting the report and thanking the retiring managing committee for good work done, and appointing a fresh one was unanimously passed. The Collector was much pleased, and gave a donation of Rs. 100 amidst applause.

CRICKET: MILITARY *VS.* CIVIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Civil and Military match was continued to-day. The Civilians won by one run and five wickets; the play being of an excellent order throughout. The return match commenced at five o'clock. The Civilians, having won the toss, elected to bat; Messrs. Wilkins and Gould facing the bowling of Messrs. Edleman and Anderson. The ground was in excellent order, and some hard slogging commenced. Mr. Wilkins is still, not out, for 33, Mr. Gould scored 14, Mr. Pottinger was caught after making 1, Mr. Steel caught for 4, and Mr. Edyvean not out.

INSTITUTE FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The examination of the pupils of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-mutes took place in the Gymkhana Theatre to-day, at 4-30 p.m., H.E. Lord Harris presiding. Lady Harris was also present, besides a big representative audience composed of Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The performance of the pupils elicited great applause. His Excellency made a capital and sympathetic speech in which he praised both the pupils and Mr. Walsh.

DEATH OF MR. ATKINSON, C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

Mr. E. Atkinson, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Bengal, died last evening rather suddenly. In 1881 he was Accountant-General in Bombay for a short time and was then transferred here. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 16.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

The mail steamer Valetta from Aden arrived.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has decided that in future when an officer who is not a graduate of the Staff College, applies for employment on the district staff, or for the appointment of Station Staff Officer, first class, the General Officer Commanding, after satisfying himself that the officer is in every respect a desirable candidate, will attach him to his staff for one month; at the expiration of which period he will transmit the application to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, reporting confidentially his opinion of the candidate's general fitness for staff employment, and especially upon his aptitude for business and for conducting official correspondence.

Colonel Charles M. Stockley, commanding the 1st Norfolk Regiment, and Colonel Frederick G. Jackson, commanding the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, having completed six years as regimental Lieutenant Colonel, have been placed on half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., has been appointed Commandant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Hammond, vacated.

Colonel G. D. Wahab, commanding the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 24th instant, on completing six years as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. He will proceed home after that date.

The Government of India, with their usual liberality, have sanctioned a free issue of ammunition to corps entering in competition for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association matches, to the extent of 2,000 rounds per British regiment, 1,200 rounds per Native regiment, and 500 rounds per battery of Artillery.

The Government of India, having sanctioned the transfer of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps from the Bombay to the Madras command, the non-commissioned instructors of the corps have been transferred from the Bombay to the Madras unattached list.

Colonel R. Alexander, Royal Artillery, lately commanding the Artillery District, Secunderabad, has been placed on the unemployed list and allowed to proceed to England.

Lieutenant N. G. Turner, West Riding Regiment, having been allowed to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, pending receipt of orders from the Horse Guards as to his final disposal.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has expressed a hope that General Officers will use their best endeavours to ensure the success of the proposed meetings in connection with the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association by forming committees of qualified officers to arrange for local matches, by inducing Commanding Officers to grant leave to their men, both for practice and competition, whenever possible, and generally by assisting competitors to the utmost of their ability.

The size of the third class Inner and Magpie to be used in the matches in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, have been assimilated with the size of the Inner and Magpie used at Bisley, *viz.*, 16 and 24 inches, respectively.

Now that revolver-shooting has taken a hold in Western India, we would be glad to see a smaller target introduced for finer revolver-shooting. A target, 6 feet high by two feet broad, is a very good mark for the revolver, at 80 or 100 yards, but we venture to say that it is absurd to use such a mark at 20 and 30 yards. It is well understood that in rifle-shooting the smaller the mark is to aim at the better the shooting will be; and so it would be with the revolver, were a smaller target with smaller divisions introduced for match shooting. We would like to see a reduced target introduced for the revolver at the central meeting in November.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, SEPT. 15.

THE season is just dawning on us. A few visitors have already arrived at the Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel, the proprietor of which has spared no pains to make the hotel attractive. Several rooms have already been engaged for the months of October and November. After the heavy monsoons, we have had, the present change is most agreeable. The days and nights are very pleasant, and it is rumoured good sport is available a few miles from the station. To the sporting public Lanowli affords a good field.

Khandalla is also filling up, number of rooms also are being engaged in the Khandalla Hotel for the months of October and November. The Gaekwar of Baroda has engaged "Old Glendale" for the above months, and is expected to arrive with fifty followers in a few days. Bungalows are also being rapidly engaged for the months of October and November at Lanowli and Khandalla. It is rumoured that from the 1st proximo the G. I. P. Railway time-table will undergo a change, and the hours of arrival and departure will be most convenient to visitors for this station. From the recent fire which occurred here it behoves large property-owners at this station to insist on the Municipality having fire-engines on the spot.

THE most extraordinary pressure was, Mr. Labouchere is told, brought to bear on Sir Frederick Roberts to induce him to stay in India for two years longer. His appointment as Adjutant-General, in succession to Lord Wolsely, was so far arranged that he had actually accepted the office. A War Office intrigue was then set on foot, and a request was addressed to Sir Frederick to urge him to remain for two years more. He declined, and he was then literally bombarded with telegrams and letters, in which his patriotism, the exigencies of the Indian service, and even the wishes of the Queen, were successively invoked, until he could not in decency hold out longer. It would seem that in certain circles at Whitehall the advent of this gallant officer is regarded as the sign of a veritable Last Judgment.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

THE nobly interesting ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of the heroic officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who fell at Waterloo, and whose remains, originally interred in the old graveyards at Brussels, have been removed to the new cemetery at Evere, was marked by the wisest discrimination and the most unimpeachable good taste. This is peculiarly the time of year throughout Belgium for the holding of *kermesses*, and it would have been easy enough to make the dedication of the British Waterloo memorial the occasion for a grandiose semi-military festival, with any number of brass bands and banners, thereby mortifying and irritating the large numbers of French people who are permanetly domiciled in the Belgian capital, and exasperating the French press, a considerable section of which is always on the watch to fall foul of John Bull. So the organising committee judiciously determined to dispense with any kind of military display, and to confine the function to the dimensions of a simple but impressive religious solemnity.

⁂

How difficult—almost impossible, one might say—it is to dissociate Waterloo and the mighty name of Wellington from that of Napoleon and his legend. All unconsciously, may-be, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army and his staff brought to the foot of the Waterloo monument a number of distinctly Bonapartist emblems. The Duke and the gentlemen who accompanied him were all "in mufti;" but they wore bunches of violets at their button-holes, while the members of the committee wore rosettes of violet ribbon. It does not seem to have occurred to any one present that in the spring of 1815 Napoleon was known among the military conspirators who replaced him on the throne as "Papa la Violette."

⁂

Mem.—Three times in my life have I seen the floral emblem of French Imperialism brought conspicuously to the front—first, in the Champs Elysees, Paris, in 1840, at the second funeral of Napoleon I.; next in 1873, at the burial in the Roman Catholic Church at Chiselhurst, of Napoleon III. The last time, in the same church, at the interment of the poor young Prince Imperial.

⁂

The report of the Memorial Committee may, from a financial point view, be read with feelings not wholly of a gratifying nature. The monument cost a little under £3,000; the subscription list was headed by a handsome donation from Her Majesty the Queen; the site was a munificent gift on the part of the municipality of Brussels; the sculptor, Count de Lalaing, generously declined to accept any remuneration for his work; the expenses were further reduced by the adoption of the galvanoplastic process instead of casting; the British Parliament contributed £500; the Corporation of London gave an ample subscription: but there still remains a deficit of £60 to be made good. But why have the general public been so chary in unloosing their purse-strings? I may be told that nobody cares about the battle of Waterloo at this time of day. Yet, over against my bedroom window in Victoria Street, overlooking Ashley Place, there is a huge iron or zinc structure unpleasantly like a gasometer, in which there has been exhibited for some months past a panorama of the battle of Waterloo. I suppose that people go to see it. Why did not the promoters of the show pop a surtax of a penny on each admission to help the Brussels-Waterloo Memorial Fund withal?

⁂

In a lively article in the *Daily News*, the writer asserts that we eat too much meat; that we ought to eat more fish; that we ought not to throw away the water in which vegetable have have been boiled. Would you like to drink cabbage-water, or have you a fancy for *eau de pomme de terre*? This autumnal culinary mentor is likewise good enough to give us some practical suggestion for dinner *menus*, in which meat plays a comparatively unimportant part. What do you say to a banquet composed of half-a-dozen raw oysters (per guest); filets of sole fried; boiled salmon or turbot; "the most youthful of green peas;" carrots and parsley sauce; a brace of grouse; sweets, cheese, and dessert, to say nothing of some pretty, tiny kickshaws in the way of fried and boiled potatoes, tartare and mayonnaise sauce, and "delicate brown bread and butter."

⁂

This all reads very nicely; *but how much would it cost?* A brace of grouse would imply at least four guests. No good eatable oysters can be procured under half-a-crown a dozen. Thus, bang, would go five shillings for oysters alone. Salmon, turbot, and soles—according to my fish-monger's daily list—vary between two shillings and two-and-sixpence a pound; grouse are quoted as cheap at six-and-sixpence a brace; and as for the "youthful green peas," I should advise the *gourmet* who hankers after those delicacies to grow them in a box of mould on his window-sill. He will scarcely obtain any at his greengrocer's. The other vegetables, the sauces, and the fruit, would also run into a considerable sum of money. But perhaps the sage of the *Daily News* is catering only for nitrate kings and millionaire newspaper proprietors.

⁂

Somebody has been so kind as to send me a neat little pamphlet of criticisms culled from metropolitan and provincial journals, expatiating on the performances of a youthful actress who appears to be the most recent and the most brilliantly promising of the pupils of that accomplished professor of the dramatic art, Mr. Hermann Vezin. The budget winds up with a quotation from a London periodical under date of August 2, and comprising the following startling statement:—"Vezin, as everybody knows, is the best elocutionist on the stage. *It is not generally known that the part of the Melancholy Jacques in 'As You Like It' was written expressly for him.*" Why not? There is no need to jump rashly at the conclusion that the author of the above remarkable lines was "writing ironical." It *is* generally known, I believe, that "Ralph Royster Royster" and "Gammer Gurton's Needle—" comedies considerably older than "As You Like It—" were written expressly for Mr. Vezin. That he was engaged by Sir William Daomant to play on "off nights" with Betterton at the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Field, is also a well-ascertained fact. It is said also that Mrs. Knipp, Nell Gwynne, and Mrs. Bracegirdle were all pupils of Mr. Hermann Vezin; but I believe that there is some doubt as to whether he collaborated with Wycherley in "The Country Girl" and corrected the proofs of his old friend Colley Cibber's "Apology."

⁂

"Smokeless powder" has, it appears, been tried with most satisfactory effects at the Italian military manœuvres. Batteries of artillery kept up a constant fire for half an hour without their position being discovered, and the trials made by the infantry also gave very satisfactory results. It is added that authorities, whose technical skill is beyond doubt, recognise that the conduct of warfare in the future will be largely influenced by the adoption of the new powder.

⁂

I should say so, indeed! But the new powder should be not only smokeless, but absolutely noiseless. That would be another point gained. Then, might it not be feasible to devise cannon shot and ball cartridges of some soft and yielding material, so that the projectiles would only stun the combatants without killing them outright? You remember the story of the skipper of an English merchantman, who, during our last war with France, was engaged by a French privateer? The Mounseer carried eighteen guns; the Englishman had only four carronades: but although he had plenty of powder, he had no shot. But his cargo consisted of Dutch cheeses, and, in stress of ammunition, the dauntless Briton loaded his guns with the caseous ovoids and delivered his broadsides plump into the Gaul. In a quarter of an hour *all the French crew were knocked over*, and the privateer struck. They all came to life again when the hatches had been safely battened down upon them; but the English skipper triumphantly carried his prize into Ramsgate.

⁂

Mem.—Josh Billings might have said he was certain that the above story was true, because it had been told him by an auctioneer, and he never knew an auctioneer tell a fib, unless he could get something by it. Still, I believe that there is a substratum of truth in the tale. A tallow candle, we were told when we were boys, may be fired right through a dealboard. Fortunately, the Dutch cheeses were spheroids, and only felled the privateersmen.

⁂

Surely if there be anything in the traditions of *esprit de corps*, and what the Italian poet called "la furia Francese," the French Minister of War might have thought twice before he decided on depriving the regimental *cantinieres* of their semi-military uniforms. Henceforth the useful females who purvey small groceries, cigars, and *eau de vie* to the gallant Gaul while on the march, are to be deprived of gilt-buttoned tunics and scarlet "continuations;" and these humble Joans of Arc are to be restricted to the apparel of their own sex, and distinguishable only by a brass badge worn on one arm. They will no longer be permitted to march at the head of the column with the regimental poodle, but will be relegated to the canteen waggon which brings up the rear; and it is further rumoured that female sutlers in the French army will be, as far as possible, superseded by canteen men. As for the "Figlia del Reggimento" of Jenny Lind, she has long since faded out of the ranks; if, indeed, she ever existed off the stage of the opera.

⁂

Reverting to "little dinners," here are two or three really practical and truly economical *menus* which I cull from a little old book, dated 1696, with only one cover and half the title-page torn away, which has been obligingly forwarded to me "on appro." by Mr. Edwin Parsons, the proprietor of the well-known "rummaging" book store on the Brompton Road, hard by Knightsbridge—an emporium, I am sorry to find, doomed to speedy disappearance; the site being required for building purposes by the local vestry. So far as I can make out, the little old book of William the Third's time is by "Thos. Tryon, Student in Physick and author of Pythagoras' Mystick Philosophy," and it comprises a "Bill of Fare of Seventy-five Noble Dishes of Excellent Food."

⁂

Hear this, O Lucullus of the *Daily News*, and perpend. "Bonniclabber is a sort of milk meat which deserves the first place for its excellent virtues." It is nothing but milk which has stood until it is sour, and becomes of a thick, slippery substance. Eaten with good bread, it is the very diet for consumptive persons. Who's for Bonniclabber? "A piece of good bread and a pint of good ale or beer" are also recommended by Thos. Tryon—(was he an ancestor of the gallant admiral of that name?)—as a "very gallant meal?" Then Thomas praises "sellary" as a brave physical pottage which warms and comforts the spirits; mint makes "a noble, exhilirating pottage;" boiled wheat, buttered, is "a dish for a prince;" pear pies, fully ripe, are "fine, gentle, friendly food of easy concoction;" and sorrel with bread and butter is a "brisk food." Roasted or boiled potatoes, eaten with butter, salt, and vinegar, make a good meal, but only "now and then;" and eggs, parsley, and sorrell mixed and fried together are "a delicious dinner." Very like an "omelette aux fines herbes," I should say.

⁂

Wednesday was the anniversary of the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth on Aug. 27, 1816. The British Admiral threw some five hundred tons of shot and shell into the infidel city; and although the rovers of Tunis, Sallee, and the Riff gave some trouble to the European Powers up to the period of the final conquest of Algiers by the French, Lord Exmouth's expedition virtually sealed the doom of the Barbary Corsairs. I remember, when I was a boy, an old naval captain who had been present at the battle telling me a droll story about Lord Exmouth and the Dey of Algiers. The story has long since passed into the "chestnut" stage; still there are anecdotal chestnuts which will bear re-roasting.

⁂

The day after the engagement a treaty was signed between the belligerents. Lord Exmouth visited the Dey at his divan at the Kasba; and Turk and Briton became quite friendly over their pipes and coffee. Incidentally, the Dey asked how much the attack on Algiers would cost the King of Great Britain. The Admiral replied that the expenditure of blood and treasure might amount at a rough guess to so many thousands of pounds I forget how many, but the aggregate was tremendous. "Mashallah!" exclaimed the Dey of Algiers, "what fools you Franks are. If you had given me only half that sum *I would have gladly bombarded the town myself.*"

⁂

I think it was Miss Braddon who told me once that one of her earliest essays in fiction—as a school girl, of course—was a terrific romance founded on the old nursery story of "Tommy and Harry." One, I am sure—I forget which—was a very good boy, and the other an extremely naughty one. The good boy rose to rank and wealth; the bad boy, if I remember aright, was eaten by a lion somewhere in the deserts of Arabia. It might be useful to the rising generation if the accomplished author of "Lady Audley's Secret" would give us a new version of "Tommy and Harry" illustrated by the fiercest of woodcuts after drawings by Mr. Harrison Weir; or if Mr. Walter Crane would limn a series of grim cartoons representing the she-bears devouring the wicked children who mocked at the prophet of old.

⁂

Why? For the simple reason that the rising generation in England, at least, seems to be in a very bad way. There is a plague of naughty little boys about. One desperado, aged four and a half years, habitually pushes his tiny playmates into a canal; and the other day one of the objects of his playfulness was drowned. The mother of this terrible young Turk of four and a half pleads that the brat is entirely beyond her control, and that he is given to wandering about alone. To him succeeds a bad boy of nine, who "flies into fearful passion" with his adoptive father, refuses to be propitiated with stewed eels and soup, and steals two pairs of boots. Next comes a fearful swashbuckler, aged five and a half, who declines to go to school, defies his grand-mother, and has a *penchant* for calling hansom cabs off the rank and taking long drives without paying for them. The police magistrates are being asked almost every day what is to be done with these violent characters; and they reply that the children are of years too tender to be judicially dealt with, and that the School Board officer had better be consulted.

⁂

Now can you understand why I advocate the expediency of republishing the story of the naughty boy who was eaten by a lion, and that of the irreverent children who were devoured by the she-bears for calling the prophet "bald-head." We must do *something* with the precocious little criminals, and it seems to me perfectly monstrous and a satire on our boasted civilisation, that grown men and women should be found to come forward in a police-court and calmnly aver that children of four and a half, five, nine, and eleven years of age are "entirely beyond their control." What are we coming to; or, rather, to what have we come? To this complexion—that a diseased kind of humanitarianism seems to have utterly paralysed parental authority, and that parents and teachers are absolutely afraid to administer wholesome chastisement to rebellious or culpable juveniles. The thief in the fable, when he was brought to the gallows, called for his mother, and while pretending to whisper to her, bit off her ear as a sharp reminder that she ought to have whipped him when he was a child for pilfering; but, if a mother or a schoolmaster beats a naughty boy nowadays, there is a Society round the corner panting to prosecute him or her for "cruelty to children;" and while one magistrate characterises a sound caning as necessary correction, another denounces and punishes it as a savage barbarity.

⁂

Thus, *liberavi animam*; and you may stigmatise me as a brute if you like. Assuming that it is brutally cruel to give a bad boy a good spanking, it is not legally cruel, I suppose, to tell him stories setting forth how bad boys come at last to be eaten by lions or gobbled up by she-bears. We may be allowed to appeal to the imaginations of small children if the humanitarians will no longer suffer us to appeal to the skins of the troublesome small fry. N.B.—I may hint that I was brought up by the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe; and that although I began to earn my own living when I was fourteen and a half years old, I was so far subservient to "parental control" that as long as my mother lived I never presumed to contradict her, to smoke in her presence, nor, when I went to see her, to sit down until she bade me take a seat.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

MRS. HAYES AND MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP.

CAPTAIN HAYES and Mr. Justice Prinsep are having a warm passage at arms over the Calcutta Leper Asylum, a paragraph having appeared in *Truth* regarding the control of the asylum to which Mr. Justice Prinsep took exception. Mr. Labouchere inserted the following statement regarding it:—

"On May 15th reference was made in *Truth* to a deplorable account of the condition of the Leper Asylum. Calcutta, given by Mrs. Alice Hayes in a local paper called *Hayes' Sporting News*. I have now received from Mr. Justice Prinsep, President of the District Charitable Society, which has the control of the Asylum in question, a letter in which the writer states that the statements in *Hayes Sporting News*, 'are obsolutely without foundation, and are merely the careless and inaccurate reports of a hysterical, irresponsible woman seeking for notoriety.'"

Captain Hayes protested against Mr. Justice Prinsep's allegations through his solicitors and not receiving a satisfactory reply gives vent to his indignation in the following terms:—

My readers will note that Mr. Prinsep, with the cowardice natural to man who is capable of uttering libellous lies against a woman, takes refuge behind his position as President of the District Charitable Society. He must, however, have known that, although the duty of such an official might possibly be to style all reports adverse to his institution as "absolutely without foundation," "careless," and "inaccurate," it does *not* extend to saying that a lady is 'a hysterical, irresponsible woman seeking for notoriety." It is needless to say that no one possessing a particle of gentlemanly, or indeed, manly feeling, would have been capable of such language; let alone being guilty of the despicable meaness of claiming authority for doing so. Having received Mr. Prinsep's reply, I consulted my lawyers with respect to commencing an action for libel. But I found that the cost would be so great that it was beyond my means; for it was our Counsel's opinion that the suit should be brought in the English Courts and not in India; the reason for this being the question of publication. I therefore found myself unable by legal means to obtain redress from a man who not alone uttered a false libel against my wife; but had also refused to apologise for doing so. I was therefore obliged to take the matter out of the hands of my legal advisers. The only course then left was to give the fellow the "hiding" which he most richly deserved. I must confess that the instrument I had desired to employ was a horse-whip; but it was pointed out to me that the purchase of such a pleasure would be improsonment without option of fine. My readers must remember that Mr. Prinsep is a Judge of the High Court, and is consequently a representative of Her Majesty; and that he has a large following of influential admirers, who no doubt would strain their authority to the utmost to please their friend. "Having got you under lock and key," remarked a friend of mine, who is an official of very long Calcutta experience, "every one, from the cooly attending the prisoners to the head man, would do his best to curry favour with Mr. Prinsep by annoying you and worrying the life out of you, as long as you are within the walls." seeing then the folly of thus playing into the hands of Mr. Justice Prinsep, I took the advice of my friends, not to do the castigation with whip or stick, but with the pen.

THE MILL FIRES.

PEERO MAHOMED MILLS.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMEY, in charge of the F Divisions, forwarded the following report to the Commissioner of Police regarding a fire at the above Mills, which broke about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon:—A fire broke out in Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mill, situated at Byculla. A large quantity of linseed oil was at the time being boiled, when it got over-heated and burst out in great flames. This boiling place is separated from the Mill, although alongside a corrugated iron shed covers the place where the oil was being boiled, the flames soon spread to the blacksmith's shop, which was partly damaged. The main was charged, and a copious supply of water was available, and the Mill was kept cool, and the blacksmith's shop was deluged. As soon as the oil burst out, the whole place was cooled down with water. The conflagration lasted for about forty-five minutes. The damage done to the oil is estimated at about Rs. 300, and to the plant Rs 700. The whole of the mill property is insured, while the half of the mill property belongs to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE QUEEN S. & W. MILLS, PAREL.

Acting Superintendent Saunders in charge of the F and G Divisions submitted the following report of the fire at the Queen Mills:—A fire broke out at 6-30 p.m., on Monday, in the mixing room of the Queen Mill, Parel. A large quantity of cotton stored caught fire, but was soon put out by the mill-hands, and the police who were soon on the spot, as well as all the fire-engines. The damage done could not be ascertained but roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000, and the origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE s.s. Rosetta with the English mails of Sept. 5 left Aden at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rosetta, which left London on August 28th, left Brindisi on the 7th inst., and brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. A. West and two infants, Rev. J. O. F. Wilcocks, Mr. S. Parkington, Mr. J. S. Cole, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Olphert, Mr. W. Hindhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, two children, and ayah, Mr. D. F. Fines, Captain Benett, Captain Creery, Rev. C. P. Hard, Mr. W. A. Hard, Master J. B. Hard, Major Young, Mr. A. H. Close, Miss Pendlebury, Major C. H. Westmoreland.

From Brindisi: Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. J. Walker, Dr. C. B. Hunter, Mr. J. Fernandez, Mr. A. Penfound, Dr. Dymock, Captain Swanston, Lieut. R. Cooper, Mr. L. P. Johnson, Col. Empson, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Major D. Pryce, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. Steiner, Mr. W. F. Chrystal, Mr. W. Pendlebury, Mr. G. F. Jackson, Mrs. Birch.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—From London: Miss A. G. Browne.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr. R. Hough.

THE BHOWNUGGER INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph appearing in your issue of this day regarding the suspension of certain officials in Bhownugger, will you please permit us to say that so far as our clients, Messrs. Vajeshankar and Prabhashanker, the sons, and Mr. Sarabhai, a grandson, of the retired Diwan, Mr. Gowrishankar, are concerned, not only has their suspension been sudden and summary, but no reason whatever has been alleged or suggested in the order of suspension for such treatment of officers of their position and antecedents. The reference in your para. to their alleged complicity in defaming the Durbar is absolutely incorrect and our clients emphatically deny the suggestion of the offence. For obvious reasons we abstain from discussing the merits of the case, but we may state that so conscious are our clients of their perfect innocence that they are not only prepared to face a full inquiry, but earnestly court it, and they are applying to the Durbar for the appointment of a special and independent commission of inquiry.—Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR, DINSHA AND KANGA.

A PROPOSED NAVAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be a pity to throw cold water on the movement which has been set on foot to form a Naval Volunteer Corps. All those Europeans who are not already Volunteers should be invited to support the movement. A distinct corps is needed, and the torpedo boats and turretships are at hand for the necessary purposes. There are many able-bodied men who would willingly join such a corps, which has only to be started properly to secure many adherents. I feel sure you will accord your cordial support to the movement.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 16. R. N. R.

BOMBAY BOTANISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is not the writer of the article in the *Calcutta Review*, to which you have referred, in error, in naming "the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang" as the eminent botanist who once filled the chair of botany at the Grant Medical College? Was it not Dr. Sakaram Arjun whom he had in mind? Him we all remember as a botanist, but I am puzzled by the name that Mr. Mittra gives.—Yours, &c.,

NATURALIST.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 15.

FIRST DAY.

VERY great interest is centred in this match now being played at Poona, and the fact that it is the first time the old North *vs.* South title has been abandoned in favour of the above, which it was thought would produce a better match, has added additional interest to it. The two Elevens, which are captained respectively by Mr. E. E. Steel, of Bombay, and Major Von Donop, of Poona, have been carefully selected with a view to as representative Elevens as possible, and though our one or two were unable to get away, the names below show that not only have the best available men been selected, but that a great many have come a long distance in order to take part in the match. The Military team was the same as already advertised, but the last place on the Civil side was filled up at the last moment from Bombay by Mr. A. P. Gould, *vice* Mr. E. B. Raikes, the great Bombay bowler, of whom all the Civil were expecting a great deal, but who was unable to appear. His loss, especially as the wicket was a fast one, was much felt; Mr. Steel is a host in himself on a slow sticky wicket, but his balls have little work on them on a fast one, and it is here that Mr. Raikes appears to have the power of ignoring the condition of the wicket as far as his break is concerned. It will be noticed that the old shortcoming of the North and South matches is not visible in the present one; the big Presidency match, which has always immediately followed the return Bombay *vs.* Poona, had always too much the appearance of being Bombay *vs.* Poona over again, with a few from the mofussil thrown in to make up the five vacant places indispensable in the N. and S. qualification. But the Civil *vs.* Military title has done just what was needed, and cut into all this, and the result is, that though there are still a good few of the Bombay and Poona Elevens playing, they are equally divided against each other, some playing on either side. The popularity with which Mr. Moore's suggestion last year as to this proposed change was taken up, and the great interest felt in the present match now it has been carried into effect, leaves little doubt of the Civil *vs.* Military having usurped the North *vs.* South once and for all.

His Excellency Lord Harris was present during the greater part of the play to-day, as was also his Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes, and every one regretted that this old I. Zingari cricketer was forced, through an injury to his leg, to be an on-looker instead of a player in the match. Mr. C. Leslie was another absentee, and his sailing orders to another regiment have come at a most inopportune time, as the Military were much more hard up for bowling talent than their adversaries. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, whose recent appearanee with his cricket eleven in Bombay, will be remembered, was also present, and, together with his Private Secretary, Mr. J. M. Morenas, and most of his suite, watched the match with great interest from the summit of an imposing looking four-in-hand of English greys. The match, which at present lies very evenly balanced, will be continued to-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday. The wicket, which had worn so badly during the Bombay-Poona match on Friday and Saturday, had had meanwhile the advantage of no rain on it, and was playing extremely fast and true, and larger scores were expected than were actually seen during the play to-day. Rain, however, began to fall shortly after 9. p.m., and continued for some time into the night. So it is impossible to say whether the wicket may not again wear badly to-morrow, and result in the triumph of the ball over the bat.

There was little to notice in the play to-day except that the bowling, even on the fast perfect wicket, was a shade too good, on both sides, for much liberty to be taken with it, and, during the Civil innings especially, the cricket could certainly have been described as extremely slow. Over after over yielded either no runs or a single, till both sides sometimes felt inclined to be indifferent as to whether a four or a wicket took place as long as something broke the monotony. Mr. A. D. Wilkins had the same impregnable defence, and played the same correct model cricket that has for so long past been familiar in Bombay, and that his wicket did fall at last to a rank bad ball surprised no one more than either Mr. Wilkins or the bowler himself. But, on the principle of "any port in a storm," the Major was right enough to change his bowling as frequently as he dared, as the mere change itself, apart from the quality of the bowling, has often the desired effect. Mr. Pottinger's was a more free innings, and he took more liberty with the few loose balls that came than Mr. Wilkins, who seldom hits out at any price, seemed inclined to do, and as the former is still not out, he will probably, if he can get any one to stop with him, total up a very respectable innings before all is done. Some pretty wicket-keeping was seen on both sides, by Mr. Sprott for the Civil, and Mr. Usborne for the Military, and it is rare to find two amateurs in one match as good with the gloves as these two gentlemen showed themselves to be. The former was, if anything, the best of the two, and was responsible for two of the wickets, but Mr. Usborne had the disadvantage of taking the wicket through a long tiring innings, which must have palled on himself as well as on the rest of the field.

For the Military, Mr. Page, whose stay produced 55 runs for the 5th wicket, showed capital form for 33, though he gave an early life to Mr. Williams at point which was not accepted. Mr. Stockdale fell to Mr. Clark after he had completed the same number, and his fine forward play and thoroughly good cricket were once more illustrated to-day. Later on Mr. Barton appeared, and put on 23 runs during his partnership, and his 23 was giving hopes of a return of his old form till he failed to get a clean grip of an on drive and was held by Francis. The Military Captain, who had played very steadily for his 18, and who should have put himself in earlier, carried out his bat, the last two wickets giving him little assistance.

The bowling all through the day's play was distinctly good, as aforesaid, but the bowler who was the most consistently steady and straight and well pitched, was the one who had the least share of success, and was Mr. Edleman. He got a great many moral wickets, but just failed to get them in reality. Mr. Anderson, who had the hill and the wind against him, has already secured 4 of the 7 Civil wickets that have fallen, and was the only one who could keep a food length from the lower end. Mr. Steel and Mr. Clark shared most of the Military wickets, and both bowled very well, especially the latter, whose length on these fast Poona wickets is a very much better one than he is able to keep on the slower ones of Bombay.

Present score and analysis:—

MILITARY.

Dr. Croly, b Clark	3
Mr. J. H. Twiss, c Sprott, b Steel	10
Mr. H. E. Lowis, c Sprott, b Steel	7
Capt. W. G. Alban, b Clark	0
Capt. R. B. Page, b Clifton	33
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, b Clark	33
Mr. E. E. Edlmann, b Steel	6
Mr. A. E. Barton, c Francis, b Clifton	23
Major T. G. Von Donop, not out	18
Mr. T. M. Usborne, b Steel	6
Mr. Anderson, b Clark	0
Extras	10
Total	148

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-4, 2-21, 3-22, 4-22, 5-77, 6-99, 7-99, 8-131, 9-147, 10-148

CIVIL.

Mr. E. E. Steel, c Page, b Anderson	17
Mr. J. Sprott, c Stockdale, b Anderson	5
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, b Stockdale	15
Mr. A. D. Wilkins, b Barton	42
Mr. F. W. Frances, b Anderson	15
Mr. J. C. Pottinger, not out	44
Mr. F. G. Clark, l-b-w b Anderson	6
Mr. J'B. Macbeth Mr. A. P. Gould Mr. H. W. Keys	to bat.
Mr. C. N. Clifton, b Edlemann	0
Extras	10
Total (for 7 wickets)	153

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-6, 2-25, 3-50, 4-68, 5-131, 6-132, 7-153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Military.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	115	49	3	4
Clark.........	97	55	4	4
Macbeth ...	30	20	1	0
*Clifton	35	14	4	2

*Bowled 1 wide.

Civil.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Edlemann ...	150	57	7	1
Anderson ...	77	48	2	4
Stockdale ...	80	28	6	1
Lowis.........	25	6	2	0
Barton	15	4	1	1

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. THE HINDOOS.

The Hindoos having lost their first match with the Elphinstone C. C. by only 15 runs on the first innings, this return match was looked forward to with much interest. It was played in brilliant weather on Sunday last, and resulted in a complete victory for the Elphinstonians by an innings and 23 runs.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar ; Dr. Thomas Blaney ; Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carrol, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik ; Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji ; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh ; Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan ; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether ; Captain Sir Henry Morland ; Messrs. Muiji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy : Dr. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory ; Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas ; Rao Saheb Wasudeo J. Kirtikar ; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas ; Captain W. P. Walshe and Mr. J. P. Watson.

A NEW ROAD AT MAZAGON.

Sir Henry Morland moved that sanction be granted as applied for by the Commissioner, and as recommended by the Standing Committee, for the laying down of a new road from Wari Bunder Road to Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, as shown on plan submitted.

Mr. P. M. Metha moved a rider to the effect that the resolution, as proposed by Sir Henry Morland, was passed by the Corporation without committing itself at present to any expenditure by way of any contribution or otherwise in respect thereof, and the motion with rider was carried.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LEPERS.

The Municipal Secretary read memorandum, dated 7th August, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding for consideration of the Corporation copy of Government Resolution, No. 3067, General Department, dated 2nd idem, regarding contributions by Municipalities and local boards towards the maintenance of lepers sent to the Leper Asylums at Ratnagiri and Trombay.

The Resolution referred to was as follows :—"Copies of the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and of that given by the Honourable the Advocate-General under date the 18th June, 1890, should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and to all Collectors, with a request that the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and the Municipal and local boards in the Mofussil may be moved to vote funds for the maintenance of lepers whenever they have occasion to send persons effected with the disease from their areas to the Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Hospital, Ratnagiri, or the Albless Leper Home at Trombay. (2.) The Judicial Department should be requested to invite the attention of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay to the opinion expressed by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in paragraphs 10 and 11 of his memorandum, No. 591, dated 30th May, 1890, concurred in by the Honourable the Advocate-General in his opinion No. 59, dated 14th July 1890, under which lepers can compulsorily be conveyed from the City of Bombay to the Leper Hospital at Ratnagiri or the Leper Home at Trombay, both these places having been established as sanitaria for the City of Bombay for cases of leprosy by Government Notification No. 82, dated 8th January 1890.

The following are extracts from the memorandum of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs above referred to:—"(6.) It is open to any local board, with the sanction of Government (Section 45 of Bombay I of 1884) to make, outside the area subject to it, any expenditure beneficial to that area, and similarly district municipalities also may be empowered to contribute to expenditure incurred in any area, subject to a local board for measures affecting the public health and calculated to benefit the residents within its own limits. There can of course be no doubt that the segregation and care of lepers would fulfil these conditions. (7.) District local boards and Municipalities may also, for purposes of such common interest, concur in making certain arrangements for the construction and maintenance of a joint work, differences arising between them being referable to Government for decision. (8.) There does not seem to be any restriction on the Corporation in the City of Bombay as to the area within which its expenditure must be incurred, provided that it is for the purposes of duties obligatory or discretionary with them. It does not appear therefore that any sanction of Government would be necessary to enable the Corporation to contribute to the Ratnagiri Dinshaw Manekji Petit Hospital. On this, however, as a matter within the City of Bombay, Government may perhaps prefer to take the opinion of the Solicitor to Government or the Advocate-General. (9.) But it is, of course, to be borne in mind that none of these local authorities can be bound to perform these duties in any particular way. They cannot be *required* to send their lepers to Ratnagiri, or to pay for them when there, unless such payment is made the condition of their admission. (10.) The Ratnagiri Dinshaw Manekji Petit Hospital has recently been made a sanitarium for cases of leprosy under Section 1 of Bombay VI. of 1867, and leprosy has, under Section 12 of the same Act, been declared an infectious disease dangerous to life within the meaning and for the purposes of that Act. (11.) Lepers may therefore be compulsorily conveyed thither under Magisterial order (Section 4 of Bombay VI. of 1867. (12.) No alternative is left to the Corporation as to the mode in which to exercise in respect of the disease the duties imposed by Section 61 (*g*) of Bombay III. of 1888. (13.) It seems doubtful whether the Corporation can be compelled to contribute to the maintenance of the Ratnagir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Hospital, as the appointment of the sanitarium, its Superintendent and its establishment is (Section 1 of Bombay VI. of 1867), vested by law in Government, and the conveyance of lepers thither seems imposed as a duty on Government officers independent of Municipal action. On this point also, however, Government may wish to take other opinion. (14.) Probably none of the local authorities in question would decline to make the contributions necessary for the diet, &c., of the patients they deport to Ratnagiri, and if those authorities did decline, the Hospital authorities would apparently be under no obligation to admit such extraneous patients except in the case of lepers conveyed thither under Bombay VI. of 1867."

The following is opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General, dated 18th June :—"With reference to memorandum No. 4128 of the Revenue Department, dated 13th June 1890, I have considered the points raised in Mr. Batty's report, No. 591 of 1890, dated 30th May 1890, and am of opinion that Government have no power to direct local boards or Municipalities to contribute maintenance-money for lepers sent from their districts to the Ratnagiri Leper Hospital. But it is competent to local boards (Bombay Act I. of 1884, *section*, 45) and to District Municipalities (Bombay Act VI. of 1873, *section* 23, amended by Bombay Act II. of 1884, *section* 49 (*d*)), to make such contributions with the sanction of Government, and the Corporation of Bombay can independently vote such a contribution. I suggest that Government should invite the various bodies in question to make the requisite contribution, promising sanction when necessary. No other mode occurs to me of meeting of the very reasonable claim of the Committee of the Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Hospital, Ratnagiri.

The following is opinion, dated 14th July, of the Honourable the Advocate General :—

"With reference to memorandum No. 4729 of 1890, Revenue Department, dated 8th July 1890, desiring my opinion specifically as to whether lepers can compulsorily be conveyed from the City of Bombay to the Leper Hospital at Ratnagiri, I am clearly of opinion in the affirmative. Bombay Act VI. of 1867 being in force, and the Ratnagiri Hospital having been established as a sanitarium for the City of Bombay by the Notification (of 8th January 1890) under the Act, it seems to me to necessarily follow that *section* 4 applies and can be put in operation either by the Consulting Officer of Health (Bombay Act III. of 1888, *section* 76) or by a Health Officer of the port appointed under *section* 2 of Bombay Act VI. of 1867.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that with reference to Government Resolution, General Department, dated 2nd August, 1890, the President be requested to refer Government to paragraph 4 of his letter to the Chief Secretary No. 5243, dated 2nd September, 1890.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney moved a rider that the President be requested to draw the attention of Government to letter, dated 15th June, 1887, from the Chairman of a meeting of the Corporation to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Mr. P. M. Mehta had no objection to accept the rider, and the motion, with the addition of the rider, was carried.

THE SEWERAGE OF MARINE LINES.

A letter, dated 15th August, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Resolutions of the Corporation, dated 19th December, 1889, and 12th May, 1890, report by the Executive Engineer on the sewerage of Marine Lines, and which was published in these columns a week ago, was submitted.

Dr. Cowasjee moved that the President be requested to forward copies of the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 15th August, 1890, and of the Municipal Executive Engineer's letter, dated 19th July last, on the question of the sewerage of the Marine Lines, to the Secretary to Government, General Department. It was necessary, Dr. Cowasjee said, that the report should be sent in to the Committee, in order that the Sanitary Commissioner to Government, Dr. McCurrie, who was a member of the committee himself might have an opportunity of considering it.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

The Municipal Secretary read letter, dated 16th August, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, referring to the fact that the Corporation have reduced their monthly contribution towards the cost of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250, and asking that the Corporation will re-consider the amount of such contribution.

Dr. Blaney moved that with reference to letter from Government referring to the fact that the Corporation had reduced their monthly contribution to Rs. 250 per mensem, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation are not prepared to increase the amount of its grant to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, which motion being seconded,

Mr. Roughton moved as an amendment, and Sir Henry Morland seconded, "that the Corporation are not prepared to reopen the question of the amount of their grant to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, unless and until full details of the expenditure of the existing grant are supplied to them."

Colonel Merewether also thought it was very desirable to get the information referred to in Mr. Roughton's amendment.

On a vote, however, Dr. Blaney's motion was carried. The Corporation afterwards adjourned.

THE SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday, the alleged fraud an the Queen Insurance Company, arising out of the fire in Apollo Street on the 12th November 1889, formed the subject of investigation before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a common jury. Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody was arraigned for trial on a charge of cheating, in that he on the 13th December last intentionally deceived one John Haliday Symington with respect to certain property in his godowns in Nos. 59 and 61, Apollo Street on the occasion of the fire which occurred there on the 11th November last and thereby dishonestly induced the said John Haliday Symington to deliver over to him the sum of Rs. 40,000, the the property of the Queen's Insurance Company. Also that on the 13th December last he prevented the said John Haliday Symington from making further enquires into the circumstances respecting the goods destroyed at the fire in Apollo Street by falsely representing that at that time he had no other goods of any description in any other godowns except those in Apollo Street and the Prince's Dock and thereby preventing him from making further enquiries as to his (accused's) right to the insurance monies, the omission of which act by Mr. J. H. Symington was likely to do him harm.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Queen's Insurance Company, while Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended the prisoner.

Before the jury were empanelled Mr. Inverarity asked his lordship's permission to add a second charge to the one which had already been framed by the Clerk of the Crown under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Lang objected on the ground that the prisoner had already been called upon to plead. After some discussion his Lordship permitted Mr. Inverarity's application and the second charge under section 417 was accordingly framed.

Mr. Inverarity, in opening the case to the jury, said : The prisoner at the bar had a ship-chandeler's shop in Apollo Street, and that in February, 1889 he effected an insurance on the goods in that shop with the Queen's Insurance Company, for the sum of Rs. 40,000. On the 11th November of the same year a very serious fire occurred in this shop, the natural results of which were that all or nearly all the goods stored there were destroyed or otherwise damaged by the fire. The accused thereupon preferred a claim upon the Insurance Company for the sum mentioned above in a letter dated the 12th November, 1889, in which mention was also made of an insurance Rs. 20,000 but as it was afterwards found that there was no policy for the second sum, after some correspondence the prosecutor's company admitted the claim for the first item alone. The prisoner also at that time stated that all his books and documents had been destroyed, but on a search being subsequently made among the *debris* he stated the books had been found. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were then instructed by the Insurance Company to make an investigation into the claim. Up to this time the prisoner had submitted claims amounting to £3,306, which at the rate of exchange then reiging worked out to Rs. 48,000. This amount included several items one of which alone was for £650. On the prisoner lodging his books with Messrs. Lidbetter and Young the investigation, as to whether he had the quantity of goods in that shop which he had alleged he had at the time of the fire, was proceeded with. The understanding or basis upon which this investigation was carried on was, that the accused had no other goods of any description stored at any other godowns except those in Apollo Streets and the Prince's Dock, whereas it would be proved beyond all doubt that he had several other godowns besides these in the native town of which fact the prosecutors and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were ignorant. The investigation therefore was proceeded with in regard to the Apollo Street premises alone. On enquiry the prisoner said he had kept no stock books, but could produce invoices running over many years and a daily sales, or sale memorandum book, in which were written up the sales which had taken place since a certain date. With this the investigation was proceeded with in the following manner :—The sales entered were deducted from the invoiced number of articles and the balance credited as the stock in hand in the shop. Of course this investigation had been actually carried on as it subsequently transpired on an altogether wrong basis, as the accused had other goods in various other godowns as already stated, and which had been remove there from the Fort establishment. Proceeding then upon the basis explained the investigators came to the conclusion, and the only one they could under those circumstances come to, that the prisoners claim was a genuine one. In addition to the other claims on the policy the accused also put in a claim for salvage at the original value of the goods but under existing custom he was only entitled to whatever might have been their value, allowing for deterioration, just before the occurrence of the fire. Working on this basis the adjustors found the prisoner's claim was correct and on the salvage being sold it fetched something between five and six thousand rupees. By the 9th of December following, the necessary investigation had been completed and on an adjustment being made the prisoner agreed to accept Rs. 40,000, on the understanding that it was paid over to him within the lapse of three days, it being distinctly understood that that adjustment had been effected on the grounds that there were no other goods of any description in any other godown, the prisoner foregoing his claim for salvage. Counsel here referred to Bunyan upon fire insurances pages 147 and 148. This adjustment, they would have to bear in mind, had been made by the Insurance Company and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young upon the supposition that the circumstances as alleged by the prisoner were the true basis for operation. That being so Mr. Symington who was the agent of the prosecutors' Company, had a conversation with the accused on the 12th December as to whether he had any other goods anywhere else at the time the fire occurred, except at the Prince's Dock and Apollo Street shop, and being satisfied on this point drew out a cheque for Rs. 40,000 in favour of the prisonerand on the 13th to make assurance doubly sure asked him to sign the following declaration which he did:—"I hereby declare that at the time of the fire I had no other goods in any other place or places or godowns except at the Prince's Docks nor any insurance in any other company." Upon receiving this declaration which Mr. Symington believed to be true he handed over the cheque for Rs. 40,000 to the accused. This was as they would remember in December last, and it was not until May this year that Mr. Symington got information that the declaration the accused had made to him in December was false. Upon hearing this Mr. Symington wrote to him on the 26th May, but the prisoner refused to go into the matter as he said it had been settled and the payment of the policy had been made. This reply declining to enter afresh upon the subject was sent through his solicitors on the grounds that he had at the time said he had no other goods except at the places mentioned before and because some months had elasped. Counsel here referred again to Bunyan (page 137) and continuing said they would observe from what he had read that any attempt to defraud by any person holding a policy made that policy null and void and no claim can be made. With regard to the point of fraud the prosecution had reliable information which would go to prove that some articles and goods he had claimed remuneration for did not appear in the said memorandum book. That was apart of the case into which at this lapse of time it was almost impossible for the prosecutors to enquire. What the jury had to consider was whether the statement or declaration made by the prisoner at the time he was handed the cheque was a false one ; whether he really had or had not other goods than those stored at the Apollo Street shop and the Princes Docks, and whether by such false representations heinduced or balked Mr. Symington from making further inquiries at the time into the circumstances of that claim for which if enquiries had been made he would not have received a penny on the policy. They would have to put their own construction upon the declaration he had referred to and decide whether it had not been made with the intention of hindering further enquiry and if they thought it was so they would be justified in bring him guilty under sections 420 and 415 of the I. P. C. or under the minor charges which came under sections 415 and 417. These were the main facts of the case which would be elaborated in the evidence which he now proposed to call.

Evidence for the prosecution was then proceeded with.

Mr. James H. Symington, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said, he was Secretary in Bombay of the Queen Fire Insurance Company. On the 5th February, 1889, the accused effected an insurance at the office of the company—sum insured Rs. 40,000 and premium Rs. 150. There was a clause in the policy that any fraud should disentitle the insurer to the benefit of the policy. On the 11th November, 1889, a fire took place in the accused's shop, in Apollo Street, and on the 12th November, witness received a letter from accused's solicitors, asking payment of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 20,000. As a matter of fact, there was no policy for Rs. 20,000 effected by accused, in witness's office. Witness replied he knew nothing of the additional policy for Rs. 20,000. Accused's solicitors said all the books and documents were destroyed by the fire and asked for duplicates. Further correspondence passed between the parties, which the witness produced. Accused afterwards sent a letter of claim with a declaration that the value of the goods in his shop was about Rs. 48,000. Witness, on the 14th November, engaged Messrs. Lidbetter and Young to examine the accused's claim. Further correspondence passed which the witness produced. Witness wrote his last letter on the 23rd November, to which he received no reply, complaining that all the books were not produced to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young for examination. A reply was received at a later date offering to produce all the books saved from the fire. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young finally proceeded with the examination. Witness did not know at the time he agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 that the accused had goods at any other shop or godown except the shop in Apollo Street, and some fire-engines at the Prince's Dock godown. He would not have agreed to settle the claim for Rs. 40,000 if he knew that accused had goods in other places than the Apollo Street shop. Witness considered he was not bound by the adjustment of the 9th December, because it was made on the assumption of certain statements as facts which were not facts. Witness saw the accused in the forenoon on the 12th December at witness's office. They had a conversation as to whether the accused had any goods anywhere except at the Apollo Street shop. Accused had a policy for the Rs. 7,580 which covered goods in a shop in Parsee Bazaar Street, which expired that day. Accused said he had no goods in that godown, nor in any other place, he assured witness, than the shop in Apollo Street and the Prince's Dock. Witness saw accused again at 2 o'clock the same day at the sale of the Salvage, in Tamarind Lane. Witness had some conversation with accused there. Witness wrote out the cheque for Rs. 40,000 after he returned to the office from the sale. Two days in a conversation with witness accused again denied that he had goods in any other place except the Apollo Street shop and the Prince's Dock. Witness resolved to take a declaration from accused to that effect, when asked to make the declaration on the 13th December, the accused besitated aud finally signed it. The conversations with the accused were in English, which the accused understood fairly well. Accused read the declaration before he signed it, and witness, handing him a cheque for Rs. 40,000, took his receipt for it. A duplicate of the receipt was sent to the head office in England. But for accused's assurance that the declaration was true witness would not have paid him the Rs. 40,000, if accused had declined to sign a declaration like that, witness should have withheld the payment of the money, and the whole question of the settlement of the claim would have been re-opened. Some months afterwards, witness got certain information, and in consequence wrote to the accused the letter of the 26th May, enquiring if it was true that, at the time of the fire, he had goods in other godowns than those mentioned by him to witness. The accused's reply did not answer the question. At the time the accused made the declaration, witness believed the statements made therein to be true. The salvage did not produce as much as witness expected.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I am still in the employ of the Queen Insurance Company. I have not been superseded, nor have I been told that I am to be superseded. I have not been told that another man is to take my place. I laid my information at the Police Court on the statements of Nowrojee and a man, named Boardman. I knew that Nowrojee was a discharged servant of the accused, and that Boardman was a damaged character. Their statements were confirmed. I charged the accused, because he had made a fase declaration. I charged him because his goods in the Apollo Street shop were not worth as much as he had represented them to be.

You would not have charged him if the goods in the shop were worth as much as Rs. 40,000?—I can hardly say.

If you found that the goods in the shop were quite worth Rs. 40,000, would you have made this charge?—No.

Considering that the goods in the shop at the time of the fire were worth Rs. 40,000 would you have considered yourself cheated ?—Ordinarily speaking, I should have considered myself cheated or misled, because I was prevented from investigating their claim.

Is not this an idea that has been put into your head since the Police Court proceedings ?—Certainly not. Did you say so at the Police Court? No, because I was not asked. Between the date of the fire and the 12th December, I had many conversation with the accused about the fire. I did not ask him before the 12th December whether he had goods at any other places than the two mentioned. On the 9th December, in Mr. Lidbetter's office, I had a conversation with the accused and Mr. Young ; and this letter (produced) was written to me by the accused. When examined at the Police Court I said I had no recollection of this interview having taken place. At that interview the accused claimed Rs. 1,500 for salvage, the only other claim made by the accused. I discussed the salvage with the accused. When examined at the Police Court, the discussion as to the salvage escaped my recollection. The consideration for the agreement was that the payment was to be made in three days. The payment was important, not the time of payment. At the Police Court, I did not at first mention the interview of the 12th December, because I was not asked about it. I mentioned it on the 13th. I cannot say whether I had mentioned it to my solicitor or not. I swear that I had an interview with the accused on the morning of the 12th. By the letter of the 12th, I told the accused the money was ready for payment for some time, that is, that it was ready within the three days agreed upon at the interview of the 9th. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young had said that the accused would rely upon his memory as to the contents of his shop at the time of the fire. At the Police Court, till I was cross-examined, it escaped my recollection that I had written the letter of the 12th.

Did not the accused ask you to allow him to take the declaration to the solicitors ?—No.

Did you not refuse to allow it to be taken ?—No.

Will you swear it ?—Yes, I swear. The accused's knowledge of English is not perfect, but I never had any difficulty in understanding him. The declaration involved a simple question of fact, and not of law, and it would not be unfair to accused if he were not allowed to consult his solicitors about it. I was told of a circular, issued by the accused's solicitors to enquire regarding a policy for Rs. 20,000. I was present when the accused's safe was opened. There were several policies. I looked at some of them, but did not examine them. I swear I did not know that they were policies relating to goods in other godowns. I swear that my impression was that the policies applied to goods in the Apollo Street godown.

There were several clerks of the accused present on the occasion, and no attempt was made to conceal the policies. The accused's books were very wet and charred. I stated at the Police Court it was not a fact ; I told the accused the cheque had been ready on the 12th, and asked him to come for payment.

You admit now that statement you made in the Police Court is incorrect ?—Yes. The cheque was signed on the 12th by Mr. Cotton, one of the directors of the company. All cheques are signed by myself and a director. I said in my information that the accused had drawn the balance to his credit with the National Bank, was about to dispose of his other property, and to abscond from Bombay. I said in a supplemental information that his goods were being removed, under his orders, from his new godown. A portion of them was seized under a warrant and brought to the police court. Accused had opened a new shop in Apollo Street after the fire. I saw a quantity of goods had been put there—the same class of goods, I think, that were in the old shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—This (produced) is my deposition before the magistrate on the 18th June, in which I stated that, if the accused had not signed the declaration, I should have suspected something wrong : and that if I had known that the accused had goods in other godowns, I should not have paid the Rs. 40,000, and that the whole arrangement about the payment would have had to be re-opened. My counsel, Mr. Budroodin, was instructed only an hour or two before he went to the Police Court. I produce the counterfoil of the cheque for the Rs. 40,000 (dated 12th December, and signed by Mr. Cotton and witness). The statements made by Nowroji and Boardman were corroborated before I laid my information. The cheque is dated the same day as my letter; and it is impossible the statement in the letter that the "cheque has been ready some time" can mean three or four days. I did not regard the prisoner's claim for salvage seriously, because it had not been made in a regular way. The accused's solicitors had taken no part in investigating the claim. They had taken no part in the making of it, except what appears in the correspondence. I believe the safe was opened and the policies found therein on the 14th November. At that time the accused had sent his claim, and I had no idea on what basis the investigation of the claim was going to proceed. I did not look at the policies at all with the view of ascertaining whether the accused had godowns elsewhere. I only knew of one other policy effected by the accused. The statement about the accused drawing his balance from the National Bank I still believe to be correct. I was informed where the goods in the new godown came from. I believe my supplemented information was correct.

Abdul Hoosein Tyeb Ali, a Borah, said he had a godown, near the Byculla Club, which he let to the accused on the 22nd July, 1890. He vacated it in March, 1890. Witness had his workshop near the godown. Accused had cranes in the godown, but witness never saw any goods removed from the godown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—Witness said he had known the accused for 12 or 13 years and used to go to his shop in Apollo Street. He went there three or four days before the fire. It was a large shop and contained goods of the value of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. Those goods might have sold for more than Rs. 60,000. The accused had good credit at the time of the fire, and was honest and straightforward in his dealings with the witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I did not go to the accused's shop specially to estimate the value of the goods. I did not examine the goods on that occasion. What occasion had I to examine them ? I never thought of making an estimate of the accused's goods. When the question was put me in the police court, I formed an estimate there and then. Before that I never thought of making an estimate.

Ismailjee Ebrahimjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said, he was a ship-chandler of Abdul Rahman Street. Accused had a shop about 50 feet off from witness's, which was a ship-chandler's shop. Witness had seen the accused's shop in Apollo Street, but could not give the value of the goods without going into details. Accused had a godown near the witness's shop, but had never been inside it. The board over the accused's shop in Nagdevy Street was removed soon after the fire, but had not been put up again. There was telephonic communication between the accused's shops in Apollo Street and Nagdevy Street. Witness had seen books of account in the latter shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said the accused's Nagdevy shop was about half the size of the Apollo Street shop. The board removed from the Nagdevy shop had not been put up at the new shop in Apollo Street. The accused's dealings had been honest. He imported goods largely from Europe, and sold in retail in Bombay. His was not the largest shop. There were larger ones belonging to others.

Perozshah Pallonjee, a dealer in furniture, was examined regarding the accused's shop and godown in Nagdevy Street.

Bejonjee Hormusjee Mistri, examined, said he was a building contractor. Accused had a shop in Nagdevy Street, renting it from Mr. M. Mody, who rented to witness for the unexpired portion of the lease about three years ago. He used to pay the rent personally. Ship-chandlers' goods were stored there. Witness had seen some iron cranes there ; the rest of the goods were packed. There was a board on the shop, and he had seen the prisoner there on one or two occasions. On the expiry of the old agreement on the 24th October, a new one was entered into with the accused. This godown was not the one belonging to Peroshaw Pallonjee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The accused still has the shop. The mehta used always to sit at the shop. The old board, I am told, has been removed to the present shop ; the mehta told me so. It was removed shortly after the fire. I saw the accused at the Apollo Street shop a few days before the 5th November, and saw his shop, which was then full of goods.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The only dealing I have had with accused has been that of receiving rent.

Henry Janni, examined, said, he was manager of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company. On the 20th November one of accused's clerks came to his office and effected an insurance for Rs. 15,000 for a shop in Nagdevy Street. Accused asked for another policy in January last in respect of goods in a godown, near the Byculla Club. The goods were ship-chandlers' goods, but witness declined to accept the risk.

Anandjee Dayal, a clerk in the Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Company, said the accused effected an insurance for Rs. 10,000 on a godown, near the Byculla Club. This was cancelled, because accused wished to remove the goods.

Khunderao Ramchunder, a clerk to Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, said a policy of insurance was effected for Rs. 12,000, by Shamjee Lilladhur, on the 12th April, 1889, on goods in a godown in De Souza Street ; and on the same date another policy was effectd by P. M. Mody and Co. for Rs. 8,000 on goods in the same godown. The latter was subsequently transferred to a godown in Nagdevi Street, at the request of P. M. Mody and Co.

Gullalchund Pitamber, an insurance broker, said he was the broker who effected the two policies mentioned by the preceding witness, whose evidence he corroborated. The premia on the policies were paid by P. M. Mody.

The Court adjourned at this stage till 10 o'clock this morning.

GROSS CRUELTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will be kind enough to make public the cruel and ruthless way in which the Bombay police are poisoning dogs. An employe of mine had a dog, to which his wife was much attached. On last Sunday, the 14th instant, he and his wife went out to spend the afternoon. On returning they found their favourite lying dead *literally on their door-step.* The dog had not got a collar at the time, but was carefully groomed, and it was evident that it was a pet dog, not a pariah. The dog was never in the habit of straying, and must have been killed *just outside his master's door.* I have not seen any notice in the papers to the effect that "stray dogs will be poisoned." I may add that I have heard of other cases in which pet dogs have been recklessly destroyed by the police, and believe such a state of things would not be tolerated in any other civilised country.

—Yours, &c., L. C.

Bombay, 16th September.

The Lyons police have just arrested an adventuress bearing the name of Comtesse Guy de Jouffry d'Abbans, formerly condemned to a year's imprisonment by the Tribune of the Seine. At that time she went under the name of Marie Chaboud, but after her release from prison she passed the Spanish frontier and became for a time the favourite of Alphonse XII. On the death of that King she sold her correspondence with the monarch to Queen Christine for a large sum, with which she returned to Paris, where she married Comte Guy de Jouffry d'Abbans, a native of Doubs. A few months ago the Comte and Comtesse were separated. Since that change the Comtesse has lived in Lyons, and there a number of swindling transactions have led to her arrest.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual report of the Bombay Graduates' Association for the year, 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890, was issued yesterday as follows:—

The number of members on our list during the year under review was 250, 5 members resigned, and 18 were newly admitted.

We cannot but help recording with deep regret the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Hurridass who, though a Madras LL.B., took much interest in the welfare of Graduates of this University, and condescended to invite the opinion of our Association on subjects brought before the Senate, and who took therein a leading part. We cannot but resist the temptation to repeat the tribute paid to his memory by the Vice-Chancellor of our University at the last Convocation as follows :—

"And we miss not less than the genial form of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Hurridas. His life moved along very different lines from that of the distinguished Rao Saheb, and the example which it offers to the youth of our University presents different features. It is an outstanding illustration of the results of persevering devotion to duty. Without external advantages our honored friend rose through force of character and faithfulness of work, step by step, to one of the highest positions in the service of his country ; and to many a young man in this hall starting with high hope upon a similar career and face to face with like difficulties, his example cannot fail to be inspiring. Mr. Justice Nanabhai was latterly a prominent figure in your debates, and while most of us stood upon opposite ground, none could but admire the unfailing good nature with which he maintained the unequal conflict ; while the quiet humour which played beneath excluded every elements of bitterness from the keenest opposition." (B. U. Calendar, Page 489.) During the year we held three general meetings of the Association. The meetings of the managing committee number fifteen. In the month of July last year no less than five Professors on the permanent staff of the Elphinstone College were allowed by Government to be simultaneously absent from their duties, and the temporary vacancies thus created were filled, in some instances, by men in the Civil Service of this Presidency, who were asked to undertake the Professorial duties in addition to their ordinary duties. Such an arrangement had the necessary effect of materially deteriorating the quality of the teaching at that institution, which it was the just pride of the people of Bombay to regard as a model college in the Presidency and leading to a natural and not quite unjustifiable misgiving on the mind of the public regarding the policy of Government about higher education. Such a weakening of the professorial staff at the Presidency College, the like of which had never been seen ever since its foundation, was a matter which our Association could not view with silent complaisance, and the Association lost no time in sending a respectful but a emphatic protest to Government, accompanied with a prayer, to remedy the evil at once. It is very gratifying to note that that protest evoked a sympathetic response from Government, who fully concurred with our Association regarding the undesirability of allowing such a state of things to come about and intimated that steps had been taken to prevent a similar coincidence of Professors going on leave recurring, a response that went a great way in restoring confidence on the mind of the educational classes regarding the future of higher education in this Presidency. The correspondence on the subject forms Appendix A.

It had been felt for some years by the public that the appointment made by the Syndicate to the various University examinerships were not as satisfactory as they ought to be, and that more systematic rules for the purpose were required to secure better results. Our Association also showed this feeling, and it was resolved to take steps to get the method of appointing examiners reformed. In order to enable us to address the University authorities on the subject with effect, we requested the Syndicate to supply us with certain facts that we considered necessary for a proper handling of the subject. The Syndicate, however, to our regret refused to comply with our request. Our worthy president at a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th of July, 1890, moved the appointment of a committee of the Senate for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing University examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as might appear desirable and practicable. The motion was carried by a large majority. The committee that was appointed has commenced its deliberations. We ardently wish the committee will be able to come to some definite and practical conclusions that may remove all causes of complaint. The correspondence on the subject forms Appendix B.

In July, 1889, there was a great stir among the members of the Calcutta University owing to the very large percentage of failures at the examination of that year at that University. Our Association watched with interest the discussions that ensued in the Senate of that University that led ultimately to the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the matter. We are awaiting with interest the results of the deliberations of that committee inasmuch as one of its objects was to prevent *undesirable* results from occurring in future years.

On the 17th of July, 1889, the proposal of changing the designation of the L. M. &. S. to M. B. again came for discussion before the Senate, and ultimately at an adjourned meeting of that body, held on the 23rd of August, the original proposition to change the designation of L. M. &. S to M. B., and to make the passing of the Previous Examination a necessary test of admission to the Grant Medical College as well as the amendment prescribing the 1st B. A. or 1st B. Sc., for that test were negatived.

In the month of September, 1889, the proposals for remodelling the Art's course, that had passed through the Syndicate, the Faculty of Arts, and the committee appointed by them, came for discussion before the Senate, the chief features of which were to extend the course from three to four years, keeping the number of examinations, the same making certain subjects, like History and Political Economy, &c., necessary for a Graduate to study, reducing the quantum of Mathematics and giving the Vernaculars a place in the college course. After several lengthy and animated debates the proposal to extend the course from three to four years, keeping the number of examinations the same, was carried, but the proposal to make a change in the curriculum of studies was negatived, and it was resolved that the quantum of studies should remain as before, and the matter was referred back to the Syndicate. A list of subjects for the revised Art's course was prepared by the Syndicate in pursuance of the directions, and was submitted to the Senate, and was passed. The detailed curricula are now being prepared, and will be shortly completed. The proposal to give the Vernaculars a place in the course of studies was strenuously pressed by some members of the Senate, but was negatived. When the matter was being discussed in the Senate our Association carefully considered the matter, and gave expression to its views, which are embodied as Appendix C.

We, amongst other things, strongly protested against increasing the number of years from three to four, during which a student should attend college for graduation, and insisted upon the vernaculars being given the proper place in the higher course of academic studies. We have the pleasure to note that our recommendations were taken up by some of the Fellows, and were moved in the form of amendments at the meeting of the Senate.

At about the same time proposal for remodelling the law course were considered by the Senate, the chief feature of which was to make the present Jurisprudence Examination a University examination under the designation of 1st LL. B., and to make it necessary for students appearing at the 2nd LL. B. to keep the last four terms after graduation. The matter, before coming to the Senate, was considered by a committee appointed by the Faculty of Law as well as by the Faculty itself. One of the members of the committee Mr. Hart recorded a dissenting minute opposing the changes proposed. Our Association considered the matter, and repeated the recommendation that we had made in September, 1888, and which are printed at pp. 26-32 of our report of the second and third years. It is gratifying to note that almost all our recommendations were taken up by some of the Fellows, and were moved in the form of amendments at the meeting of the Senate, and much lively discussion ensued. Ultimately it was resolved that students should keep term for the 1st. L. L. B., after passing these Previous Examination and the 2nd LL. B. after graduation. What ultimate good will result from these changes time only will show.

The system of defective teaching at the local law school engaged our serious attention, and we approached Government on the matter by submitting three memorials, and a well-considered scheme was put forward. In reply to them Government informed us that the whole matter was under their consideration and that the task of remodelling the constitution of the Law School was entrusted to Sir Raymond West.

We cannot help recording our deep regret at Government not having yet come to a solution about this matter. On the elevation of Mr. Telang, C.I.E., to a seat on the High Court Bench, the chair of the Senior Professor of Law at the Law College fell vacant, and we expected that a man, equally able and learned in Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, as Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., would be appointed to succeed him. When, however, Mr. Slater, who was already acting as Professor of History and Political Economy, was appointed to the post. Our Association was obliged to undertake the painful duty of approaching Government with a memorial expressing their sense of regret at the movement. The whole correspondence on the subject forms Appendix D.

In the month of December, 1889, Lord Reay at a very lengthy and interesting speech, delivered by him at the Poona Municipal Technical Institution gave an exhaustive account of what his Excellency was pleased to call his education stewardship. Reference was made in that speech to the unsatisfactory state of the Law School, and the appointment of a full-time Professor in that institution was foreshadowed. Our Association took occasion to thank his Excellency for promising a reorganisation of the Law School in the immediate future but at the same time urged for his Excellency's consideration the objections of our Association to the appointment of a full-time Professor. The correspondence about the matter forms Appendix E.

At the University Convocation, held in January, 1890, we had the pleasure of receiving addresses from the Chancellor as well as the Vice-Chancellor. The Chancellor, in the course of his speech, announced that the University Bill, which was drafted by Sir Raymond West, and had gone through an interesting and animated discussion in the Senate in the year 1888, was for the present shelved by Government owing to a want of unanimity in the Senate on the subject. The announcement led to some of the Fellows calling a meeting of the Senate at which a resolution was passed, requesting Government to forward the Bill to the Government of India, which request was complied with. The public have heard nothing further on the subject. We close the year with a balance of Rs. 153-10-8.

THE UNITED STATES SILVER LEGISLATION.

The extreme monetary stringency which now prevails in New York, writes the *Economist* of Aug. 23, may surprise some of those who expect that large issues of Treasury notes under the new Silver Bill would fully justify all requirements, and keep the market in a state of ease. It is, however, much too early yet to attempt to judge of the effects of that measure. The new Act has not been in operation for more than ten days, and the purchases of silver under it have amounted to only about 2,000,000 ounces, and such a small addition to the currency would be scarcely appreciable at a time like this, when the West and South are drawing heavily upon the reserve banks for money to move the crops. Yet, even at this early stage, it may be well to point out that the new issue against silver will not exceed those made under the old order of things at all so largely as appears to be generally supposed. The total coinage of silver by the United States mints in the year 1889 amounted to 6,930,000l., while by the new Act the Treasury is bound to buy 54,000,000 ounces of silver each year, which, with silver at the price at which the Treasury is now buying, represent about 13,000,000l. of currency. On this showing it would appear as if, supposing silver to remain at its present price—the issues of currency based upon silver would now be fully 6,000,000l. greater each year than they have been hitherto. This is the superficial view, and it is the one most people are taking. It is, however, a mistaken view. It overlooks the fact that the issue of silver certificates in recent years has not been limited to the amount of the new coinage. If we go back to the end of June 1886 we find that at that date the United States Treasury held about 18,600,000*l*. of silver dollars, against which no certificates had been issued, while on June 30 last the stock of dollars in the Treasury not represented by certificates in circulation, did not much exceed 4,200,000*l*. It is evident, therefore, that the issues of certificates during the past few years have largely exceeded the amount of the new coinage, and, as a matter of fact, they have averaged nearly 10,500,000*l*. a year, the figures being:—

	Silver Certificates in Circulation, June, 30.		Increase during Year.
1890	............£59,442,000	....	£ 8,014,000
1889	............£51,428,000	....	£11,350,000
1888	............£40,078,000	....	£11,654,000
1887	............£28,424,000	....	£10,801,000
1886	............£17,623,000	....	—

Thus, under the new law, the issues of Treasury notes against silver are not likely to exceed by more than 2,000,000*l*. to 3,000,000*l*. a year, the amount of the previous issues of silver certificates which they will supersede.

As our readers know, the silver certificates have filled a void created by the contraction of the issues of the national banks, and by the withdrawal of the two and five-dollar greenbacks. In other words, the effect of the issue of the certificates has been not so much to swell the volume of the currency as to substitute one kind of paper currency for others. For instance, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, although 11,350,000l. of silver certificates were issued, the net addition to the volume of the currency was only about 1,600,000l., there being a concurrent reduction of 7,600,000l. in the circulation of national bank-notes and a contraction of other forms of currency. And, during the next twelve months, the circulation of national bank-notes may be even more sharply curtailed. These issues are based upon a deposit of Government bonds, and, according to the latest returns, the amount of bonds held against this branch of the circulation was :—

United States Bonds held by Treasury against National Bank Circulation on Aug 1.

Currency 6 per cent. bonds..................	£ 1,040,000
4½ per cent. bonds..........................	£ 7,809,000
4 per cent. bonds	£20,245,000
	£29,094,000

Now the 4½ per cent. bonds became redeemable at par on Sept. 1, 1891, and if they are not offered for redemption before that date, they will be paid off then. This means the extinction of fully a fourth of the present circulation of the National Bank notes, and it will take a large proportion of the new issue of Treasury notes to fill that void. That the pouring out of 13,000,000l. or so of notes based upon silver every year, irrespective of the real requirements of the country, will lead to ultimate inflation, is likely enough. But what we have sought to show is, that the idea that it will produce immediate inflation is not well founded. Much more effect is likely to be produced in the near future by the clause in the Silver Act which set free the special reserve of about 11,000,000l. in legal tender notes held by the Treasury in the shape of deposits made by the National Bank to reduce outstanding notes. This reserve the Treasurer is authorised to pay out in the redemption of bonds, and, in so far as it is thus distributed, it will do more to swell the currency than the issue of Treasury notes is likely to do for a considerable time to come.

We incline also to the opinion that the ultimate effect of augmented Treasury purchases of silver upon the price of the metal is being over-estimated. Weeks ago we pointed out that the immediate effect was likely to be much more pronounced than was generally expected. The market, we said, was almost certain to be manipulated, and the price of silver driven up sharply. Then silver was at 48¼d. per ounce, while now it stands at 54¼d., and is not unlikely to rise higher. It is pretty evident, however, that those by whom the upward movement has been engineered, feel that they are not on very solid ground. When one day we find a report circulated to the effect that the United States Government have entered into an agreement with the silver producers to restrict their output, and the next, the announcement made that the Brazilian Government has contracted to buy so many hundred thousand ounces a month for coinage purposes, it is pretty clear to those who look below the surface that the silver market is being rigged. And while bull manœuvres of this kind, aided by purchases of the metal here on American account, may be successful for a time, they cannot succeed permanently. Looking forward, it is seen that under the stimulus of higher prices for the metal, the production of silver, which has been growing of late at the rate of from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 ounces a year, will be still further increased ; while, on the other hand, the demand will diminish, if for no other reason than this, that as the price of silver rises, a proportionately smaller amount of the metal will suffice to do a given amount of work. Take India, for instance. She receives silver in payment for an otherwise uncovered balance of her exports, and it is obvious that, other things being equal, as silver rises, a proportionately smaller quantity will suffice to pay the debt due to her. And that there is room for a large falling off in the Indian demand for the metal, the following figures will show :—

Net Imports of Silver into India.

Year ending March 31.	Rs.	Year ending March 31.	Rs.
1890	10,938,000	1885	7,246,000
1889	9,247,000	1884	6,406,000
1888	9,227,000	1883	7,480,000
1887	7,116,000	1882	5,379,000
1886	11,806,000	1881	3,893,000
Average of 5 years..	9,635,000	Average of 5 years..	6,080,000

Latterly it will be seen the Indian absorption of silver has been exceptionally large, but with an increase in the prices of the metal, her imports will diminish, while there is even a point at which, instead of importing, she would export silver.

In the present article we have purposely refrained from speaking of the effect of an enhancement of the price of silver upon trade. Th two points we have sought to make clear are—first, th those who have been calculating upon an outburst speculative activity in the United States as the re of the issues of Treasury notes under the Silver are not likely to see their expectations realised, ed second, that although the price of silver may be nt up for a time, the advance is even now to some ght artificial, and natural influences will soon be into play which will arrest the upward mov

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

We do not envy the task which that much-talked-of personage the historian will have before him when he takes up his fountain pen to record the doings of the various clubs in the season that is now, most happily, on its very last legs. The figures show that the county championship has fallen to Surrey, because that county has won the greatest number of its engagements; but if the successes were to be weighed as well as counted, we are not quite sure that we should find the southern county in undisputed possession of the trophy. For instance, Lancashire has been twice beaten by Surrey, and has in its turn achieved a decisive success over Yorkshire. Then Yorkshire "goes for" the Surrey men, and at the conclusion of a hard fought game in which both sides strained every nerve—some of the Surrey men, it is clear, overstrained theirs—finds itself the victor in one of the finest contests of the season. Again, Yorkshire twice dispose of the Australian eleven in a manner which should settle for ever the question of their relative merits, the Colonials having previously walked away from Lancashire in their match at Old Trafford. Still further, the Yorkshiremen are decisively beaten in a contest with the "outsider" Derbyshire; and immediately afterwards they triumph over Surrey.

The analysis would seem to point to the conclusion that Derbyshire is as good as any of the first-class counties; but this, of course, is merely the result of the thousand-and-one chances of cricket. If we "take a line" through the Australians alone the result would be still more puzzling, They have just been beaten by Notts, who had previously twice succumbed to Gloucester. They then go down into Gloucestershire and win with any number of wickets in hand. The statistician and the theorist are bewildered by these apparent contradictions in form, but to the public they are an unfailing source of wonder and amusement, and account very largely for the fascination which the game exercises over the minds of its votaries.

The following table (arranged in alphabetical order) shows the results of the first-class inter-county matches:

County.	Gloucester.	Kent.	Lancashire	Middlesex.	Notts.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Yorkshire.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Gloucester.	—	L D	D D	L W	W W	L L	L W	L W	5	6	3	14
Kent	W D	—	L L	W W	D D	D	W W	L	5	3	4	12
Lancashire	D D	W W	—	L W	D	L L	W W	D W	6	3	4	13
Middlesex.	W L	L L	W L	—	W L	L L	—	L D	5	8	1	12
Notts	L L	D L	D	L W	—	W L	W W	W D	5	4	4	13
Surrey	W W	D	W W	W W	L W	—	W W	D L	9	2	2	13
Sussex	W L	L L	L L	—	L L	L L	—	L	1	10	6	11
Yorkshire..	W L	W	D L	W D	L D	D W	W	- -	5	3	4	12

The sensation of the week was reserved for the close—namely, the defeat of Surrey by Yorkshire. It was a thoroughly well deserved victory, earned against formidable opponents, and under circumstances which at one time seemed to preclude all hope of success. They had to go in a second time against a deficit of 156 runs, and yet played so well that Surrey were put in to get 92 runs—and failed. It was the greatest failure of the season, and the Yorkshire executive will, perhaps, recognise the soundness of Lord Hawke's judgment in preferring Harrison to the "fledgling" Mr. Jackson. The ground exactly suited Harrison after the rain, and reference to the score will show that he really won the match for his county. George Ulyett played a grand innings: and the performance of the Tykes in this match was quite worthy of the traditions of the county. In their present form, Sussex and Kent ought not to be dangerous to them.

The contest at Slowtown—otherwise Nottingham—between the county team and the Australians supplied a close finish, but Flowers again proved unplayable, and in the second innings he disposed of six batsmen for six runs apiece, and won the match. Five of the wickets were clean bowled. The Australians then went on to Gloucestershire, and returned with, metaphorically, the scalps of the Graces and their associates. The Gloucestershire men broke down in an astonishing manner, and showed none of the steady defence and brilliant hitting which have obtained for them such a splendid position. The report that Ferris was going to settle down in Gloucestershire and follow unlucky Midwinter's example is contradicted.

Sussex, by the way, have again offered themselves as victims to the Hampshire eleven, who have twice defeated them this season—we had almost written summer. Somersetshire played a splendid "tie" game with Middlesex, and showed an amount of skill and pluck that will assuredly make them dangerous antagonists to more than one of the first-raters next year. The western county has ten successive victories to boast of, and the cricket "boom" is already very loud in the west. Warwickshire, of whom we had great hopes, could make no sort of stand against Tyler and Nichols and Woods, and Shilton's and Pallett's averages were sadly mauled. It would really seem as though the new wise men in cricket were to come from the west after all. We have briefly mentioned the result of the encounter between Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The victory of the last-named county was probably due to the failure of Ulyett: but nearly all the Derbyshire men scored well from the full strength of the Yorkshire bowling, and their success is eminently creditable to them.

The Lancashire eleven that appeared on the Oval last Monday was as strong as it could possibly be made. It was a piece of good fortune to Surrey to win the toss; but as that might just as well have fallen to Lancashire, it is not of the slightest use in the world to grumble. There is room, however, for some expression of mild discontent with the fielding. During their long partnership Abel and Maurice Read gave half-a-dozen more or less difficult chances, none of which were taken. Mr. Hornby, who was suffering from lameness, made two disastrous mistakes in the slips; and Surrey obtained an advantage on the first day which practically assured them of success. Tuesday was lost in consequence of rain, and on Wednesday the wicket was very soft. Lancashire, however, scored very creditably, Barlow and A. Ward specially distinguishing themselves; but in the result Surrey were left the victors by an innings and 78 runs. The Harrow captain, Mr. Maclaren, who made such a brilliant debut against Sussex, failed against Surrey, as he did subsequently against Kent; but neither he nor the Committee ought to be discouraged. The greatest failure was that of Frank Ward, who had the mortification to obtain "a pair of 'em."

The composition of the eleven that went down to do battle with Kent differed in three instances from the team defeated by Surrey, Mr. Hornby, Mr. Kemble, and Frank Ward giving place to Mr. Crosfield, Whiteside, and Yates. Lancashire did nothing brilliant with the bat, but the Kentish men made a deplorable, we will even say an unaccountable, exhibition, and one that detracts very greatly from the value of Lancashire's success. Briggs and Watson dismissed them like schoolboys; and the men who a few days previously had made such a splendid fight with Surrey sank for the time to the level of Sussex and Hampshire. The performance of the leading Kentish batsmen greatly disappointed all lovers of a good game; and of their bowling (in this match) it is perhaps enough to say that Watson carried out his bat for 24 runs. One hundred and fifty years ago Dance, the bard of cricket, in describing the "glorious, manly, British game," tell us that

> Fierce Kent, ambitious of the first applause,
> Against the world combined asserts her cause;

which is the poetical way of saying that Kent claimed the championship from Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex, and, we may add, did not succeed. The successors of the "Lions of Kent" have made many a bold bid for the championship since that time, and the county has a long list of names illustrious in the annals of the game. Hence our discontent with the decadence of the county of Mynn, and Fuller Pilch, and Felix.

The last of the three matches arranged to be played this season between England and Australia had to be abandoned at Old Trafford on the 27th ult. Rain fell steadily on Monday and Tuesday, and during Tuesday night, but cricket would probably have taken place had the weather remained fine on Wednesday. Curiously enough, the weather proved bright and pleasant after the match had been abandoned; but as no useful purpose could have been served by three hours' cricket in the afternoon, Grace and Murdoch were certainly justified in deciding not to begin. No previous match between England and Australia has been abandoned. Indeed, except the fixture between the Marylebone Club and Scott's team, we can recall no instance of a match in which Colonial cricketers were engaged being so absolutely fruitless. It is a pity this match had to be given up, for some of the best matches in which the various Australian teams have ever engaged have been played at Old Trafford. To go no further back than the year 1888, who that saw them can forget the splendid victory by which Lancashire broke the spell of success that had previously attended the Australians; the magnificent batting of M'Donnell against the north of England (he scored 82 out of 84); or the astounding manner in which the Australians went down before Priggs and Lohmann and Peel in the third of the representative matches?

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce Monthly Record says:—In the matter of the Indian income-tax, it would be known that the Government in India were about to tax consignors' profits. The Chambers of Commerce, both of Calcutta and Bombay, protested against it, and the Manchester Chamber had also communicated with the Indian Government on the subject. The result was that for the moment, although the law remained, portions of it were suspended; but he presumed they must be probably expected, under stress of circumstances, to be put into force. By the rise in the value of silver it would appear that during the twelve months the Indian revenue had benefited to the extent of £3,000,000. There had also been a correspondence with reference to Indian factory legislation. Many of their members were desirous that Indian factory legislation should be placed upon the same footing as factory legislation in this country. The Board had corresponded with the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay on the subject, and there had come to hand within the last few days a correspondence which had taken place on the subject. It had not yet been before the Board, but they would take the matter into consideration and adopt such action as might appear necessary for the purpose of urging some legislation in favour of young children to be adopted in that country.

The Press Association says: The opposition to the proposed Chemical Union has become general, and articles discountenancing the scheme have appeared in a large number of provincial newspapers. In spite of statements to the contrary the paper-makers believe that a material advance in the price of chemicals would result from the formation of the Union. The opinion, however, is gaining ground that it will not be possible to create a monopoly, and the promoters of the Union are showing less confidence. Some of the leading chemical manufacturers are holding aloof, and it has been found necessary to postpone indefinitely the date for commencing operations.

The British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles in his last report states that the orange crop of the district last year amounted to 27,000 tons, and will reach 35,000 this year. He gives the following figures of the outlay and receipts on an orange orchard of ten acres, the price being the highest for improved orchard land:—Ten acres of land, £2,200; planting and cultivating trees for five years, loss of interest, taxes, &c., £1,482; total cost for five years, £2,682; receipts from sale of oranges, £682; loss on the first five years, £2,000; expenses from the fifth to eighth year, £1,030; receipts from fifth to eighth year, £3,572. Thus in eight years a ten-acre orange grove will pay for itself, and leave the owner a profit of £492, and therefore will not pay less than £1,000 per annum. Good land suitable for orange culture, with a good water right, can be purchased for £60 or £70 an acre.

The British Consul-General at Frankfort says in his last report that the tables of exports from Germany to Great Britain show that, in spite of the Merchandise Marks Act and other measures, exports from Germany to Great Britain have by no means decreased. It appears that quite a number of articles were shipped in larger quantities to and by way of Great Britain than in former years. "The experience of the past years has demonstrated that the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, which has been extended to almost all the British colonies by this time far from damaging German export industry, has, as stated in the annual report of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, called the attention of foreign buyers to its capability, which, prior to the coming in force of the Act, had not been sufficiently appreciated. It appears that goods bearing the inscription 'Made in Germany' are frequently demanded, and direct relations of German merchants with foreign purchasers have been increased."

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, in its report for the past year, refers to the subsidizing of the German mail steamer line to East Africa. The following passage on the subject is quoted by the British Consul-General at Frankfort in his last report:—"The subsidized mail steamer line to Eastern Africa is closely connected with German colonial matters. The question is not as to the quantity of goods the steamers will have to carry within the next few years, nor as to the direct gain to be realized by such arrangement. Germany merely desires to show that, by establishing regular communication with Eastern Africa, extending to Delagoa Bay, she is determined to maintain and develop her sphere of interest, and to support vigorously all efforts tending towards culture and civilization. Germany, far from having finished her colonial work, is, on the contrary, firmly resolved to develop her acquisitions regardless of all obstacles. To this end opportunities for transport, independent of foreign control, are an essential requisite. Whether an annual expenditure of 900,000 marks (£45,000) is too high a figure for the accomplishment of this object the future will show. It is an indisputable fact that German traffic with Eastern Africa, by way of British and French ports, is excessively burdened. Goods destined for Germany are not properly handled on board of British packets, often arriving in a very damaged condition, which is not the case with shipments on other lines. All German freighters agree that a regular trade, such as is anticipated in the German colonies, as soon as matters have become fairly settled there, absolutely requires direct German steamer lines. As these steamers will not only be bound for Zanzibar, but also run along the whole Eastern African coast, and whereas the Government of the Transvaal is expected to vote certain sums towards the expenses as far as Delagoa Bay, the establishment of this line is fully justified."

Mr. Holmwood, the British Consul-General at Smyrna, in his last report, has some observations on the improvement of British trade in Asia Minor. It occupies a very high position now, but there is much room for improvement. He thinks that until British firms push British industries, through the medium of agents amenable to British jurisdiction, their efforts to cope with other foreign nations in that region are not likely to prove increasingly successful. There are great difficulties in the way of obtaining suitable British agents, because they must have a good colloquial knowledge of modern Greek, and in many cases of Turkish, as well as general business qualifications. British merchants on the spot have too much in hand to really undertake new branches of trade, and a very considerable proportion of such business, always increasing with a rapidly increasing population, has fallen into the hands of a section of the commercial community there, consisting of Ottoman, Greek, Italian, French, and Austrian subjects, who find it more convenient to deal with Continental firms. "These difficulties might be overcome if a number of British firms of good standing would combine for that purpose. Some useful suggestions might be made on this subject, but they scarcely lie within the scope of this report; in regard to all such details, however, I am always at the service of our manufacturers." The complaint of local traders against British manufacturers is that as they work more through trade circulars than by personal communication, they are apt to offer British manufacturers in too determinate and categorical a form. The superiority of British goods is not questioned, but the traders say, "For this market we do not want exactly any of the patterns or qualities advertised, and when we ask for what we do require we are generally given to understand that we must take either Nos. 1, 2, or 3, or patterns, A B, or C., as these are the only sizes or qualities which the firm manufactures." The manufacturers of other foreign countries, particularly of Germany, employ agents who thoroughly understand the languages and customs of the inhabitants, and they modify their patterns even in the most trivial details to suit the market. "British firms, on the other hand, either trust to trade circulars in English, or French, which cannot be read by the people who are expected to profit by them, or they correspond with local agents not answerable to British jurisdiction. The result in the first case is disappointment, and in the other often loss, from which this Consulate is generally powerless to protect its *proteges*." The Consul does not advise the granting of the long credits which the Symrniotes are now in the habit of demanding.

The British Consul-General at Odessa in his last report says that the revelations made during the last few years of the abuses which exist in the grain trade of Southern Russia have produced a strong feeling among the public in favour of elevators. The fame of these palatial warehouses and the services they have rendered to the corn trade of America have fired the imagination of the Russian landowner, who jumps to the conclusion that their introduction into his country will prove a panacea for the evils of which he has long been the victim. But the conditions of the trade in the two countries are widely dissimilar, and though it is hoped that by the instrumentality of elevators a better system may gradually be introduced, the day is far distant when anything like the regularity and expedition with which grain operations are conducted in the States can be realised in Russia. While in the former country great care is taken in the selection of the seed corn which can be graded in five or six different classes; the farmer being thus enabled to deliver his wheat at the nearest elevator, and to receive in exchange a warrant specifying its grade, which becomes a negotiable instrument, in Russia the qualities of wheat present such diversities as to be quite incapable of grading. This diversity in quality renders South Russia a favourable field for the operations of the manipulator. When a merchant has contracted to deliver a cargo of wheat he finds it impossible to furnish all of one quality, and he accordingly employs the middleman to buy different parcels, which he mixes together until the product comes up to the required sample. Opportunities are thus offered to unscrupulous agents to palm off inferior or damaged grain on their principals, who have to take extreme precautions against the fraud inevitable to the situation. It was to protect themselves against the losses to which they were thus exposed that the home merchants established in the principal English ports committees of arbitration, by the decisions of which the foreign merchant is bound by his contract to abide. It is in his dealings with the agriculturist that opportunities are furnished for the operations of the manipulator. The former is no match for the local middleman, who is to be found in every village in the double character of corn dealer and vendor of spirits, and to whom the farmer is almost obliged by his commercial isolation to have recourse when he wishes to dispose of his crops. These men are almost invariably Jews, and the columns of the Russian newspapers teem with articles exposing their chicanery and bad faith. They are in close relations with Hebrew merchants established in the towns, who transact business with the capitalists of Odessa, who again have connexions with houses in Paris and London, and thus the grain trade, which was once in the hands of the Greeks, has gradually shifted to the counting houses of the Hebrews. The Russian landowner undoubtedly fails to secure the same profits from his husbandry as falls to the lot of the American farmer and the Government, which is in full sympathy with its orthodox subjects, is now tentatively introducing the system of elevators as affording the means of enabling them to sell their grain without applying to the middleman.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CIVIL.

Downing-street, August 21.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

Foreing Office August 5.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Col. Edward Charles Ross, C.S.I., to be her Majesty's Consul-General for the provinces of Fars and Khazistan, and for the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominions of Persia; William McDonall, Esq., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Mhammerah; Francis Edward Crow, Esq., now an Assistant in her Majesty's Consular Service, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Teheran; and Capt. Samuel Henry Harford, now British Vice-Consul at Sebastopol, to be her Majesty's Consul in the Canary Islands, to reside at Teneriffe.

MILITARY.

War Office, August 22.—Royal Engineers.—Major Henry Edward M'Callum, C.M.G., having completed ten years' employment as Colonial Engineer, Straits Settlements, has been placed on the Reserve List; Capt. William Henry Goldney to be Major vice H. E. M'Callum, C. M. G.; Lieut. Gerard Moore Heath to be Captain, vice W. H. Goldney; Gentleman Cadet Harold Benjamin Donald Campbell, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada. to be Second Lieutenant.

War Office, August 26.—7th Hussars.—Second Lieut. the Hon. Roger A. P. North is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

10th Hussars.—Troop Sergeant-Major Rough-Rider Albert William Waite, from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. P. Kelly, retired.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Henry de Stuteville Isaacson has been placed upon half-pay on completion of five years' service as a Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel; Major Edwin Frederic Wodehouse retires from the service on retired pay; Capt. Charles Edwin Jervois, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice V. F. W. A. Paget, seconded for service on the Staff; Gentleman Cadet Robert Cochrane Morris, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. R. Saunders, seconded as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. Alexander Cossrat Tulloch has been seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department.

Coast Brigade.—Lieut. Alexander Richard Penfold is placed upon retired pay; Second Class Master Gunner William Beardsley to be Lieutenant, vice H. Bowman, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

Regimental District.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. William H. B. Kingsley, C.B., Commanding 45th Regimental District (the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment to be placed on retired pay. Col. H. H. Hooke, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the 45th Regimental District (the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment), vice Col. W. H. B. Kingsley, C.B.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Capt. Edgar E. Ravenhill has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. Stephen F. Charles has beenseconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. E. J. Courtenay has been appointed to command a battalion; Capt Herbert Langton Sapte to be Major, vice E. J. Courtenay, promoted.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Col, George A. Lee, having completed six years service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Capt. Gerald T. Noel retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's),—Capt. Alexander R. B Warrand has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. James R. Clark to be Adjutant, vice Capt. C. J. Mackenzie, who has vacated that appointment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. Herbert E Belfield has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Capt, Arthur E. W. Colville has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Capt. Charles a Court has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Staff.—Major M. S. Brownrigg has been placed on half-pay, on vacating the post of Aide-de-Camp to Major J. B. Edwards, C.B., Royal Engineers, lately commanding the troops in China and Hongkong. Major E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut-Col and Col. R. C. D'E Spottiswoode, who is placed on half-pay, on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Department of Director of Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Watkin, C.B., from half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be continued in the post of Chief Inspector of Position Finding.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon Charles Stuart Spong, F. R. C.S., has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Army Pay Department.—Capt. Leonard P. Ditmas from the York and Lancaster Regiment, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain.

Half-pay.—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels:—Charles E. S. Parker, from the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); Edward Morrell, from the Essex Regiment; Henry Torkington, from the Royal Artillery; Paul Frederick Michael Baddely, from the Royal Artillery.

Memoranda,—General Sir Edward Bruce Hamely, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel commandant Royal Artillery has been placed on retired pay. Major-General Richard Oldfield, Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay. Honorary Major E. F. Cash, retired pay, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Constabulary. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut. Charles Morrison, the Connaught Rangers, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut. William Nice, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), has been granted the honorary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels from half-pay retire on retired pay;—Edward Morrell, Charles E. S. Parker.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, are granted the honorary rank of Captain, in recognition of their services at the seat of war in Egypt, 1885-86:—Crichton Walker, Thomas Cornelius Symons.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants have been granted the honorary rank of Captain:—Giles Penstone, Bombay Establishment, George Macpherson Grant (Supernumerary), Bengal Establishment.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries have been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—Henry Hann, Madras Establishment; Thomas Tyers, Bengal Establishment; Charles Fletcher, Bombay Establishment.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieuts. William F. H. Tunnard. Herbert B. Dillon, and Basil C Barber to the Serapis. Frederick S, Sieveking to the Crocodile; Rowland E. Berkeley to the Crocodile; Charles G. Gardiner to the Euphrates; Stuart B. Roupell to the Malabar; William A. L. C. Henriques and Richard A. Gwynn to the Malabar; Wilford F. Forrest to the Malabar; J. L. Eagles to the Northumberland; H. J. Davison to the Euphrates.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham. St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

IN A HOT CLIMATE

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES ... Complexions.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
PREVENTS ... Sea Sickness.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co. and PHILLIPS & Co., at Re. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow street.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS, OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

PASTA
TRADE-MARK.
MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« **M. CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

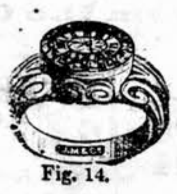


Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

Marquise, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

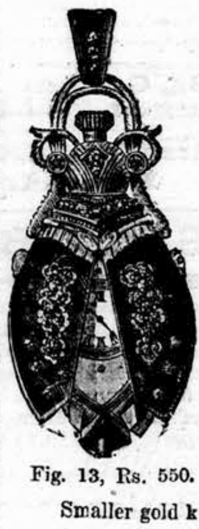


Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050

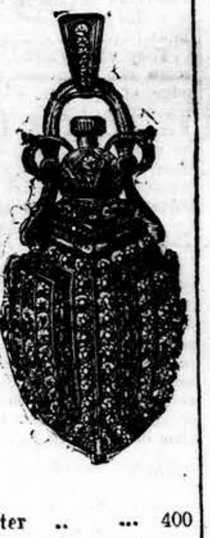


Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { **Black Label, Very Old.**
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club :—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. [Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.
Gentlemen.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

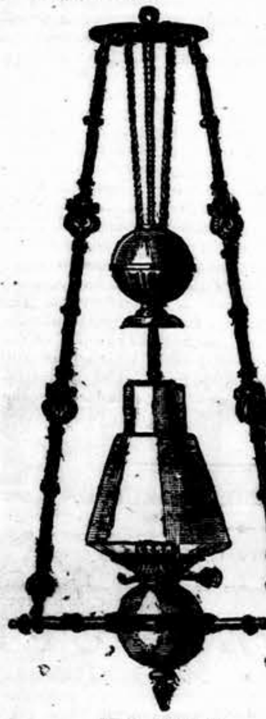
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

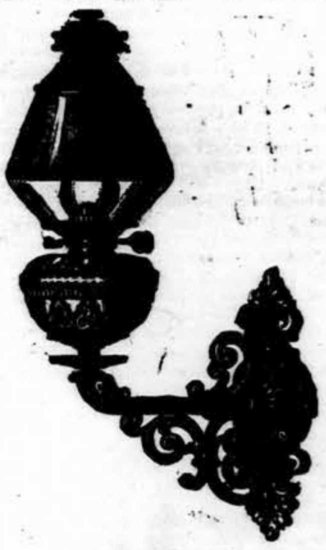
STANDARD LAMPS!

A new shipment of these very popular Drawing Room Lamps has just been unpacked.



No. 7929

The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from the First English Houses always kept in stock.



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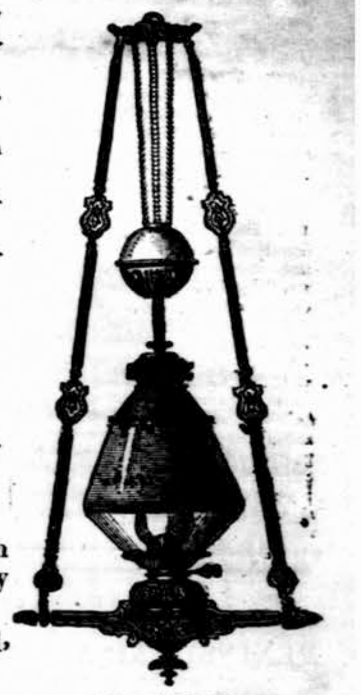
STANDARD LAMPS!

A large variety of the most beautiful designs at very low prices.

Rippingille's celebrated Oil Cooking Stoves kept in stock. Ask for detail Price List, illustrated.



No. 7797.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My new Revised and Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue with Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free by post to the Mofussil on application.

Please note that the prices being now greatly reduced, mine is

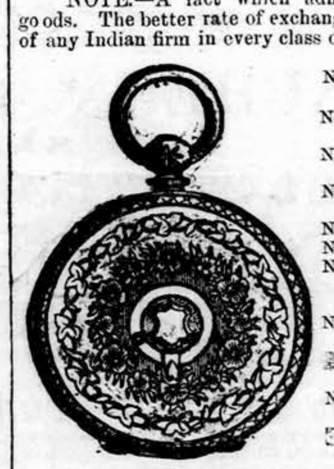
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The best watches sold in India
By far the more lasting of any
Genuine and reliable quality
at Manufacturer's own prices.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—A fact which admits of no dispute is that we constantly improve the quality of our goods. The better rate of exchange allow us to make further new improvements, desiring to be ahead of any Indian firm in every class of watches manufactured or otherwise sold by us.



No. 73½.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, of reliable quality, plate, pure nickle silver case ...	net Rs. 12-8
No. 3.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, open face ...	Rs. 23-8
No. 6.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Hunter ...	" 26-0
No. 9.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Half Hunter ...	" 28-0
No. 72 & 72a.	The cheapest Horizontal nickel case, key wind ...	7/4 & 7/8 net
No. 71.	The cheapest " " " Keyless ...	7/10 net
No. 21.	The best and strongest of any Railway watches, Adjusted ...	Rs. 21-0
Ditto	with morocco leather, travelling case, a practical idea	" 23-8
No. 36.	Fine and massive Hunter sterling silver watch, key wind, new style, with all the latest improvements.	
[illegible]	The best and strongest army watch yet brought out (richly engraved case Rs. 26-8) ...	Rs. 25-0
No. 38.	The same half hunter (richly engraved case Rs. 30)	" 28-0
[illegible]	Reverside Lever time-pieces (made in America), of unequalled quality, at General Agencies, prices ...	3/4 net.
	Alarms ...	4/4 net

Abovementioned goods are but a few of the largest stock of any firm in the whole of India. Before deciding in what firm to buy reliable goods, if such are wanted, write for the General Illustrated Catalogue of movements and watches to

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA.

OLD BUSHMILLS

is the celebrated old **CO. ANTRIM WHISKEY,** the Distillery dating from **1784.** It ranks among the **MOST POPULAR WHISKEYS** in England. The Company refer with confidence to thousands of Press Notices and Medical Reports, some of which are published from time to time in this paper. **TRY IT.** It is worth a little trouble to get a **WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE;** and, enjoying it yourself, render a **SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS** and a **FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY** by recommending it. Get that bottled by the Company, Labels, Capsules, and Corks bearing their name. A Dozen Case contains two Gallons. Order through your Store, but **INSIST** on having "Old Bushmills." **Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition.**

OLD POT STILLS.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS.
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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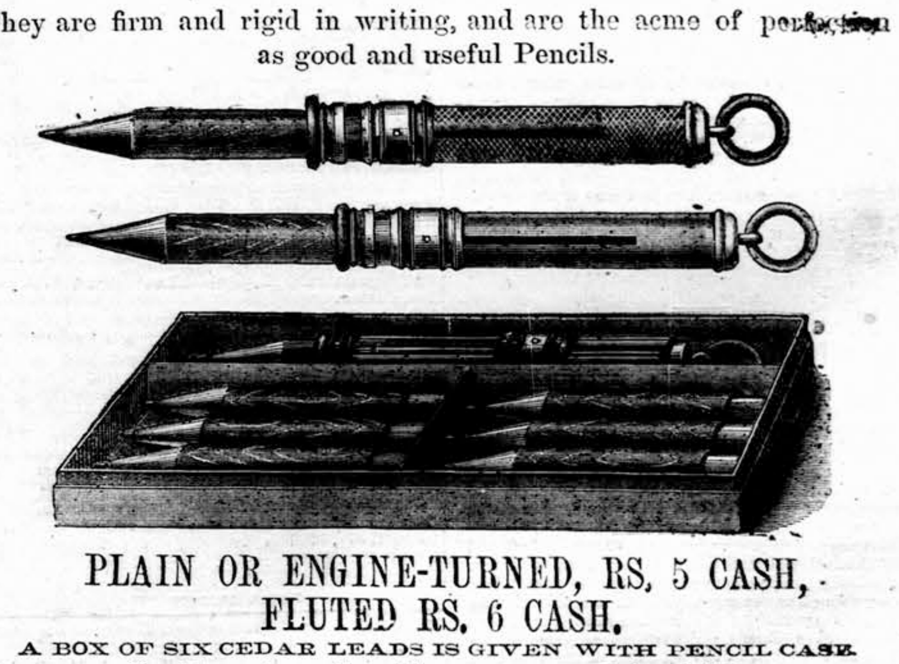

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